The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 60, Nos. 7-8 **July-August 2001**

Library and First Lady Announce National Book Festival

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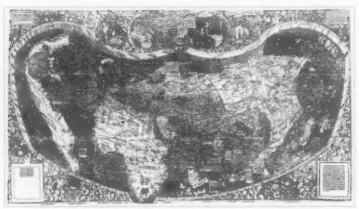
Vol. 60, Nos. 7-8 July-August 2001

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



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On the Cover: First Lady Laura Bush; Ray Allen of the Milwaukee Bucks and the Librarian of Congress (inset) in the Great Hall, announcing the first National Book Festival. *Photos by Yusef El-Amin.*

Cover Story: The Library and the first lady have announced a National Book Festival to "celebrate America's stories" on Sept. 8. 156

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'Gently and Consistently Startling'

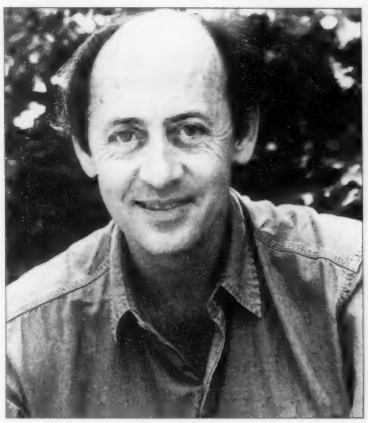
Librarian Appoints Billy Collins Poet Laureate

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington has announced the appointment of Billy Collins to be the Library's 11th Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. He will take up his duties in the fall, opening the Library's annual literary series in October with a reading of his work. Mr. Collins succeeds Robert Penn Warren, Richard Wilbur, Howard Nemerov, Mark Strand, Joseph Brodsky, Mona Van Duyn, Rita Dove, Robert Hass, Robert Pinsky and Stanley Kunitz.

Of his appointment, Dr. Billington said, "Billy Collins's poetry is widely accessible. He writes in an original way about all manner of ordinary things and situations with both humor and a surprising contemplative twist. We look forward to his energizing presence next year."

Billy Collins's books of poetry include *Picnic, Lightning* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1998); *The Art of Drowning* (1995), a Lenore Marshall Poetry Prize finalist; *Questions About Angels* (1991), a National Poetry Series selection by Edward Hirsch; *The Apple That Astonished Paris* (1988); *Video Poems* (1980); and *Pokerface* (1977). His next collection of poems, *Sailing Alone Around the Room*, is scheduled for release this fall from Random House.

His honors include fellowships at the New York Foundation for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Guggenheim Foundation. He has also been awarded the Oscar Blumenthal Prize, the Bess Hokin Prize, the Frederick Bock Prize and the Levinson Prize—all awarded by *Poetry* magazine. He is a Distinguished Professor of English at Lehman College, City University of New York, where he has taught for the past 30 years. He is also a writer-in-residence at Sarah Lawrence College and served as a Literary Lion of the New York Public Library. He lives in Somers, N.Y.



Poet Laureate Billy Collins

Author E. Annie Proulx has remarked, "I have never before felt possessive about a poet, but I am fiercely glad that Billy Collins is ours—smart, his strings tuned and resonant, his wonderful eye looping over the things, events and ideas of the world, rueful, playful, warm-voiced, easy to love."

"Billy Collins writes lovely poems," writes John Updike. "Limpid, gently and consistently startling, more serious than they seem, they describe all the worlds that are and were and some others besides."

Background of the Laureateship

The Library keeps to a minimum the specific duties required of the Poet Laureate, in order to permit incumbents to work on their own projects while at the Library. Each brings a new emphasis to the position. Allen Tate (1943-44), for example, served as editor of the Library's publication of that period, *Quarterly Journal*, during his tenure and edited the compilation *Sixty American Poets, 1896-1944*. Some consultants have suggested and chaired literary festivals and conferences; others have spoken in a number of schools and universities and received the public in the Poetry Room.

Increasingly in recent years, the incumbents have sought to find new ways to broaden the role of poetry in national life. Maxine Kumin initiated a popular women's series of poetry workshops at the Poetry and Literature Center. Gwendolyn Brooks met with groups of elementary school children to encourage them to write poetry. Howard Nemerov conducted seminars

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Jefferson's Library

Thomas Jefferson sold his personal library—6,487 books—to the U.S. Congress in 1815 after the 1814 British raid on Washington, when British soldiers burned the Congressional Library in the U.S. Capitol. Nearly two-thirds of Jefferson's books were lost in another fire in the Capitol on Christmas Eve, 1851.

As part of the Library's Bicentennial, an effort was undertaken to reassemble all of the original editions of works that had been in Jefferson's library when it came to Washington. Now visitors can see Jefferson's library—both the volumes that belonged to Jefferson himself and those that have been accumulated in the last two years to fill in the gaps left by the 1851 blaze—in the Northwest Pavilion of the Jefferson Building.

David Sharpe

This is the first time that Jefferson's library has ever been on public display, and this summer is the last chance to see it until it is reinstalled in a new location in a year or two. The exhibition is on view through Sept. 8, Monday-Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. ◆

National Book Festival

First Lady, Library to Host First-Ever Event

By CRAIG D'OOGE

During a news conference on July 30, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and Mrs. Laura Bush announced plans for America's first National Book Festival. The festival will be held at the Library of Congress and on the east lawn of the U.S. Capitol on Saturday, Sept. 8, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The event, which is hosted by Mrs. Bush and sponsored by the Library of Congress, is inspired by the highly successful Texas Book Festival founded by Mrs. Bush. The festival will include readings and book signings by more than 40 award-winning authors and illustrators of books for both adults and children (see **www.loc.gov/bookfest**). Additional activities will include musical performances, storytelling, panel discussions, demonstrations of illustration and new technologies, as well as special tours and exhibitions in the buildings of the Library of Congress.

The Librarian of Congress and Mrs. Bush hope that the National Book Festival will encourage American families to develop a lifelong love of reading. The event, which is free and open to the public, is made possible by generous donations from the AT&T Foundation, WorkPlaceUSA, the Library's James Madison Council and other private donors. Basketball star Ray Allen of the Milwaukee Bucks joined in the announcement, representing the National Basketball Association's national reading campaign, "Read to Achieve," and detailing the NBA's involvement in the festival. At the announcement, the Librarian and Mrs. Bush also unveiled the festival logo and a painting by Texas artist Lu Ann Barrow that was commissioned for the festival.

Yusef El-Amin

Ray Allen of the Milwaukee Bucks, First Lady Laura Bush and Dr. Billington meet in the Jefferson Building prior to the announcement of the National Book Festival on July 30.

Dr. Billington said, "We must all try, in every way we can, to send the message that reading is critical to our lives and to the life of our nation. At the Library of Congress, we are anxious to make our unique collections available throughout the world, which we are doing through our two Web sites, 'American Memory' and 'America's Library.' These two sites draw students and teachers, as well as kids and families, into reading about history through original photographs, diaries, letters, films and maps. These primary source materials add another dimension, but they also encourage deeper reading in books."

"I am proud to join with Dr. Billington and the Library of Congress in hosting this year's National Book Festival," said Mrs. Bush. "This event gives us an opportunity to inspire parents and caregivers to read to children as early as possible and to encourage reading as a lifelong activity. I look forward to welcoming book lovers of all ages to our nation's capital to celebrate the magic of reading and storytelling." Mrs. Bush's support of this festival builds on her leadership in creating an annual book festival as first lady of Texas.

On the morning of Friday, Sept. 7, a "Back-to School" program will be held in the Great Hall of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building with Mrs. Bush and Dr. Billington and fourth grade students from a Washington-area public school. Dr. Billington and Mrs. Bush will read from their favorite books and demonstrate how the Library's Web site for families, **www.americaslibrary.gov**, can be used as a lively and interactive educational resource.

On Sept. 8, pavilions will be set up on the east lawn of the U.S. Capitol with both adult and children's authors reading excerpts from their works through-

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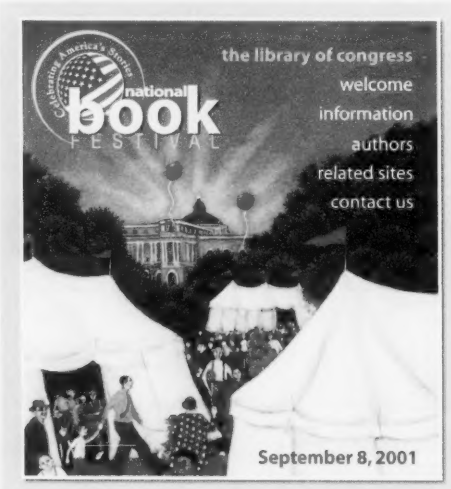
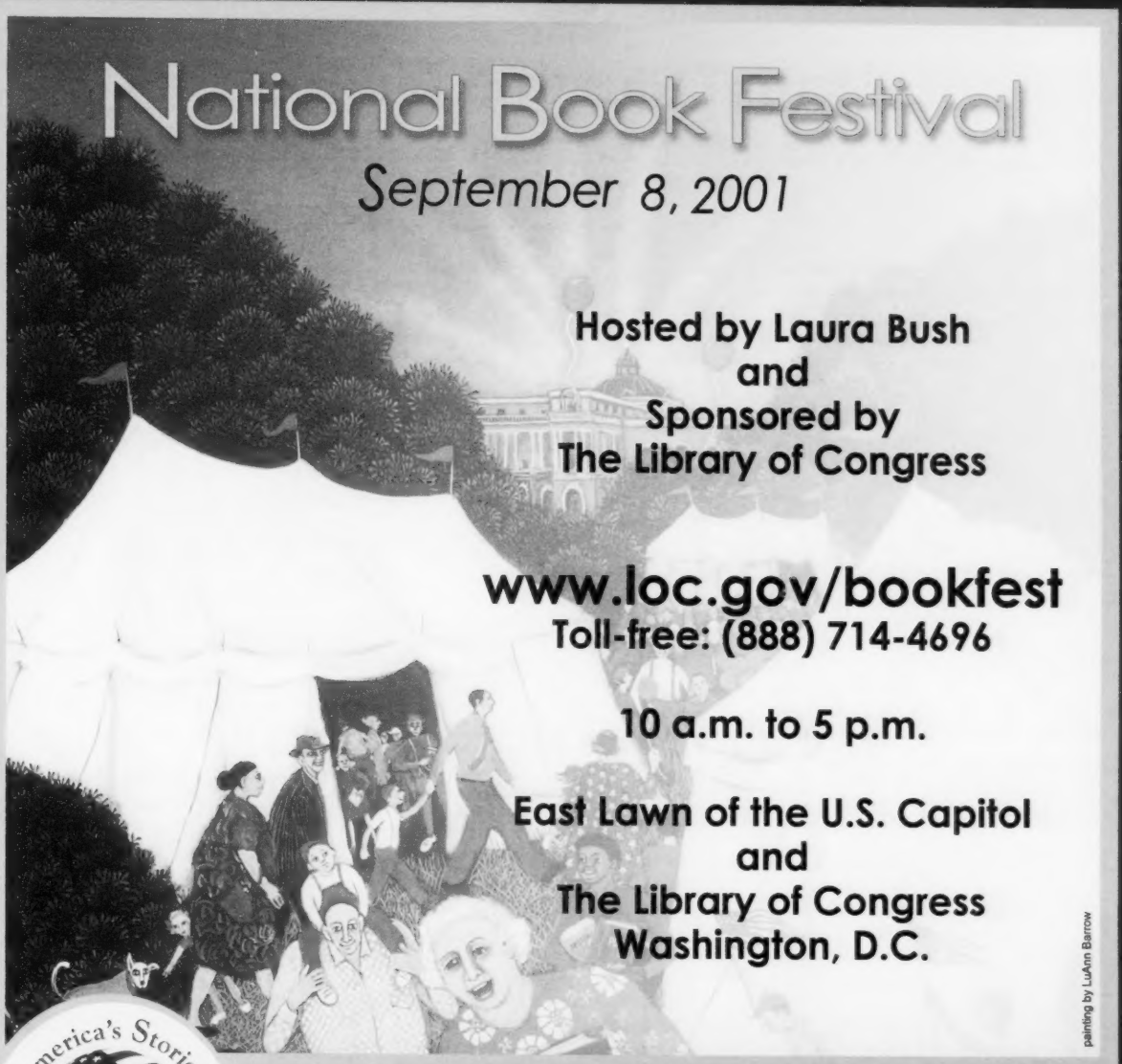


National Book Festival

September 8, 2001



Hosted by Laura Bush
and
Sponsored by
The Library of Congress

www.loc.gov/bookfest
Toll-free: (888) 714-4696

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

East Lawn of the U.S. Capitol
and
The Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

painting by LuAnn Barrow

Celebrating America's Stories
national book FESTIVAL

Library of Congress & First Lady Laura Bush

www.loc.gov/bookfest www.americaslibrary.gov

Readings by national award-winning authors, storytelling, book signings, poetry readings, reading promotion displays, copyright information, a preservation and conservation clinic for family photos and documents, exhibitions, reading rooms dedicated to international collections, music from around the world, demonstrations of the Library's Web site for kids and braille on the Internet, and vendors offering an international selection of food.

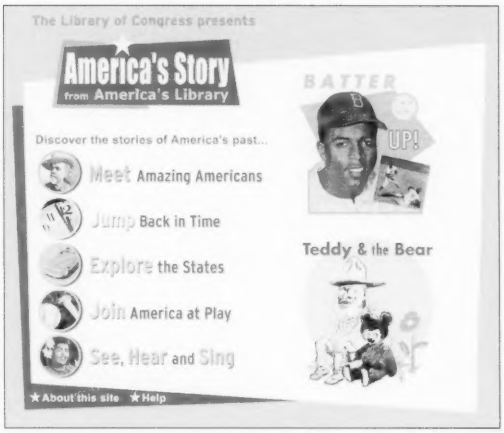
More Than 100 Million

Library's Web Site for Families Gets Record Use

America's Library (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), the Library's Web site for children and families, has handled more than 100 million "hits" since its April 2000 debut.

"This milestone is a testimony to the Web site's appeal to both children and families," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "With its colorful, interactive elements, America's Library has been instrumental in making the Library's collections more accessible to people of all ages."

The site has also received numerous awards: *Revolution* magazine's 2001 "Revolution Award" for best use of digital media by a nonprofit organization; the National Association of Government Communicators' Blue Pencil Award for Best Web Pages for 2000, *Forbes* magazine and Forbes.com's "Best of the Web"; 2001 Notable Children's Web Sites, from the American Library Association; Best 'Hot Sites' of 2000, from *USA Today;* the "Standard of Excellence Award" in the Web 2000 Awards from the Web Marketing Association; the "2000 New Media Invision Bronze Award for Best Education Site for Kids"; and the "Gold Mercury Award" in MERCOM's Mercury Awards Competition.



Through the use of stories, richly embellished with photographs, maps, prints, manuscripts, and audio and video recordings from the Library's collections, America's Library invites users to learn about their past through extraordinary, at times idiosyncratic, materials, many of which have never been seen by the public. Activities such as a "Scavenger Hunt" and "Send a Postcard" encourage exploration of the site, and animated "teasers" on the main home page will delight users of all ages. Questions invite children to talk to their family and friends about what they have learned.

Bold graphics and bright colors entice users to click on the following main home page links: "Meet Amazing Americans," "Jump Back in Time," "Explore the States," "Join America at Play" and "See, Hear and Sing."

As of December 2000, the site had received an estimated $35 million in free advertising support on television, radio, and the Internet. America's Library marks the first time in its history that the Library of Congress has created a public service advertising campaign in partnership with the Advertising Council. This campaign—"There Is a Better Way to Have Fun with History ... Log On. Play Around. Learn Something"—was created through the Advertising Council, with creative services donated by DDB Chicago. The spots were distributed to 3,200 television stations and more than 6,000 radio stations nationwide. DDB recently won the silver award in the Non-Profit/Pro Bono/Public Service category of the New York American Marketing Association's 2001 EFFIE Awards for the America's Library campaign. ◆

Festival
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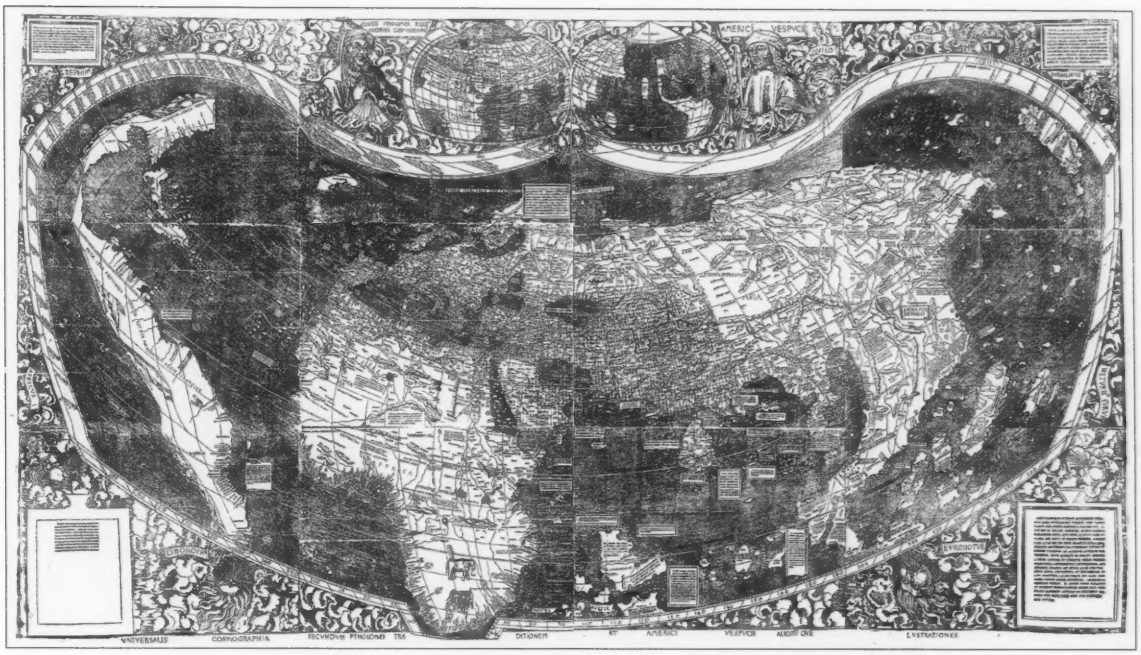
out the day. A storytelling pavilion and a pavilion featuring "great ideas for promoting reading, literacy and libraries" are planned. Book-signings, book sales and panel presentations on children's books, mysteries and poetry will be held in the Library's Jefferson Building. The Library's exhibition galleries and reading rooms will be open, presenting a wide range of special programs to inform and entertain visitors of all ages on such topics as children's book illustration and how to preserve family photos and documents.

The day also will include demonstrations in the Library's National Digital Library Learning Center in the Madison Building on computer learning featuring the Library's Web sites, and talking books and new technologies from the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Musical groups will perform in front of the Jefferson Building and food will be available on the plaza of Madison Building across the street.

The Library of Congress, the world's largest repository of knowledge and creativity, has been sustained for 201 years by Congress and serves all Americans in a variety of ways. It is the research arm of Congress through the Congressional Research Service and the Law Library; the protector of creativity through the Copyright Office; and an unparalleled collector of more than 121 million items, including 27 million books and serial publications, millions of prints, photographs, films, maps, recordings, broadcasts, and manuscripts. It promotes reading through its Center for the Book and Children's Literature Center. The Library catalogs for libraries everywhere, and serves as a library for people with disabilities nationwide. And now it has become a national digital library on the Internet, serving the world at **www.loc.gov**.

For more information about the National Book Festival, call toll-free (888) 714-4696 or consult the Festival's Web site at **www.loc.gov/bookfest**. ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.



'America's Birth Certificate'

Library Acquires 1507 Waldseemüller Map

By HELEN DALRYMPLE

The first and only known copy of a 1507 map to bear the name "America" has been added to the Library's map collection. Compiled by cartographer Martin Waldseemüller, the map is also the first to depict a separate Western Hemisphere and the first to depict the Pacific Ocean as a separate body of water.

The Library has reached an agreement with Prince Johannes Waldburg-Wolfegg to purchase the map, printed from woodcuts, which has been called "America's birth certificate."

The map was housed for more than 350 years in the 16th century castle belonging to the prince's family at Wolfegg in southern Germany. In pristine condition, the map originally belonged to Johann Schöner (1477-1557), a Nuremberg astronomer-geographer. Long thought lost, the 1507 treasure generated great excitement when it was rediscovered in Mr. Waldburg-Wolfegg's castle in 1901.

The government of Germany and the German state of Baden-Württemberg granted an export license for the map, which is registered in the German comprehensive list of valuable national cultural property, so that it could be acquired by the Library of Congress.

The purchase price of the map is $10 million. Under the agreement between the Library and Mr. Waldburg-Wolfegg, the Library has made an initial down payment of $500,000. This payment came from fiscal 2001 appropriated funds, and the balance will be paid as funds become available. The Library is seeking donations from private sources. (In its report making supplemental appropriations for fiscal 2001, the House Appropriations Committee endorsed the Library's efforts to acquire the Waldseemüller map, House Report 107-102, June 20, 2001.)

Also, under the terms of the agreement, the map or a facsimile will be on permanent display in the Thomas Jefferson Building.

The Librarian said, "This map, giving our hemisphere its name for the first time, will be the crown jewel of the Library's already unparalleled collection of maps and atlases. The purchase will mark the culmination of an effort that has extended over many decades to bring this unique historical document to America where it can be on display in the nation's library for all to see. The Library of Congress is grateful to Prince Johannes Waldburg-Wolfegg and to the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the state of Baden-Württemberg, which have made this acquisition possible."

This 1507 map grew out of a massive project in St. Dié, France, in the early years of the 16th century to update geographic knowledge flowing out of the new discoveries of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Martin Waldseemüller's large world map was the most exciting product of that research effort. He included on the map data gathered by Amerigo Vespucci during his voyages of 1501-1502 to the New World. Waldseemüller named the new lands "America" on his 1507 map in the mistaken belief that it was Vespucci and not Christopher Columbus who had discovered them. An edition of 1,000 copies of the large wood-cut print was reportedly printed and sold. Thus the name

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New in American Memory

Three New Collections Online

"Edward S. Curtis's: The North American Indian: Photographic Images," "The Irving Fine Collection," and "Emergence of Advertising in America, 1850-1920" are the latest additions to the Library's American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov**. Each collection offers a distinct view of American culture.

The North American Indian by Edward S. Curtis is one of the most significant representations of traditional American Indian culture. Issued in limited edition from 1907 to 1930, the 20-volume set is organized by tribes and culture areas encompassing the Great Plains, Great Basin, Plateau Region, Southwest, California, Pacific Northwest and Alaska. The online collection presents all 2,226 published images, with comprehensive identifying data, including plate numbering, dimensions and the original captions by Curtis. The source materials for this collection are housed at Northwestern University Library.

The career of Irving Fine (1914-1962), composer conductor, writer and academic, is documented in the Library of Congress Music Division by approximately 4,350 items in the Irving Fine Collection. This initial online presentation contains more than 50 items from the collection, including photographs, musical sketches and scores, a record performance of the String Quartet (1952) and the finding aid for the larger collection. A contemporary of Aaron Copland and Leonard Bernstein, Fine died in 1962 at the age of 47, cutting short one of the most promising careers in 20th century American classical music.

"Emergence of Advertising in America, 1850-1929" presents more than 9,000 images relating to the early history of advertising in the United States. The materials, drawn from the Rare Book, Manuscript Divisions and Special Collections Library at Duke University, include cookbooks, photographs of billboards, print advertisements, trade cards, calendars, almanacs and leaflets for a multitude of products. Images selected for inclusion are arranged in 11 categories covering subjects such as early advertising publications, tobacco advertising and the advertisements of companies such as Kodak, Ponds and the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency. The online collection includes a timeline of events in business technology, media, marketing and advertising covering the period 1850-1920.

From a print advertisement for Lux Soap, 1925, from "Emergence of Advertising in America"

The digitization of Curtis's photographs and the advertising collection was supported by an award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. This $2 million, three-year program, which concluded in 1999, has made awards to 33 institutions nationwide to enable them to make their important American history collections available.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. Its more than 100 collections—which range from papers of the U.S. presidents, Civil War photographs and early films of Thomas Edison to papers documenting the women's suffrage and civil rights movements, Jazz Age photographs and the first baseball cards—include more than 7 million items from the collections of the Library and those of other major repositories.

The latest Web site from the Library is aimed at kids and families. The colorful and interactive "America's Library" (**www.americaslibrary.gov**) invites users to "Log On ... Play Around ... Learn Something." ◆

Map
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"America" given to the new lands by Waldsemüller endured, and his 1507 world map has come to be known as "America's birth certificate."

Waldseemüller's map supported Amerigo Vespucci's revolutionary concept of the New World as a separate continent, which, until then, was unknown to the Europeans. The map reflected a huge leap forward in knowledge, recognizing the newly found American land mass and forever changing mankind's understanding and perception of the world itself.

The map is the earliest multisheet printed wall map, made up of 12 sheets, each measuring 16 by 23¼ inches, resulting in an overall map that measures 4.5 feet by 8 feet, or a total of 36 square feet. The map is in mint condition and is an exceptionally fine example of printing technology at the onset of the Renaissance.

The Library has the largest and most comprehensive collection of maps and atlases in the world, some 4.8 million cartographic items that date from the 14th century to the present time. The Library's map collections contain coverage for every country and subject and include the works of all the famous map makers throughout history—Ptolemy, Waldseemüller, Mercator, Ortelius and Blaeu. With its unparalleled collection related to the mapping of America, its strong holdings on the history of early printed cartography and its strength for the period of European discovery and exploration, the Library is the logical repository for preserving, studying, and displaying this unique 1507 world map by Martin Waldseemüller. The map will also be scanned and mounted on the Library's prize-winning Web site at **www.loc.gov**. ◆

Ms. Dalrymple is senior public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Election 2000, as It Happened

Library and Alexa Announce Election Web Archives

The Library of Congress and Alexa Internet announce the Election 2000 Collection, the first large-scale collection of date-searchable Web sites to be archived and made available online.

The Election 2000 Collection (**www.archive.alexa.com/collections/e2k.html**), developed for the Library of Congress by the Internet Archive, Alexa Internet and Compaq Computer, is an Internet library containing archived copies of more than 1,000 election-related Web sites. The collection, searchable by date, by Web site, and by category via Alexa's new "Wayback Machine" technology, contains more than 2 million megabytes of election-related information gathered between August 1, 2000, and January 14, 2001, including what was published on the candidates' Web sites, political party sites and major news sites.

The Election 2000 Collection is important because it contributes to the historical record of the U.S. presidential election, capturing information that could otherwise have been lost. With the growing role of the Web as an influential medium, records of historical events such as the U.S. presidential election could be considered incomplete without materials that were "born digital" and never printed on paper. Because Internet content changes at a very rapid pace, especially on those sites related to an election, many important election sites have already disappeared from the Web. For the Election 2000 Collection, rapidly changing sites were archived daily, or even twice and three times in a day, in an attempt to capture the dynamic nature of Internet content.

"This was the first presidential election in which the Web played an important role, and there would have been a gap in the historical record of this period without a collection such as this," said Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services. "The Library of Congress worked with the Internet Archive, a nonprofit organization dedicated to building digital libraries, to create this digital collection for researchers, historians and the general public."

Compaq Computer undertook the major task of collecting and archiving sites for the collection. "Compaq Research was able to 'deep crawl' hundreds of Web sites each day to build an unprecedented record of the changing nature of the Web. It was tricky, because finding all the images, videos and computer scripts associated with each page required developing specialized technology," said Brewster Kahle, president of Alexa Internet.

Alexa Internet created Wayback Machine technology, which allows users to browse this huge collection and other Internet libraries like it. "By enabling users to retrieve Web sites out of the past, Alexa's Wayback Machine technology adds a time dimension to the Internet and creates the first 'time browser' for the Web," said Mr. Kahle.

Alexa Internet, the Web Information Company, gathers, stores, indexes and makes available multi-terabyte digital libraries, collections of Web sites and other Internet information. The company's Archive of the Web has been growing since 1996, and now contains more than 40 terabytes of data. Alexa also offers a free Web navigation service (available at **www.alexa.com**), which gives Internet users access to the Archive as they surf, as well as detailed information about Web sites such as related links, contact information, site statistics and reviews. The company donates a copy of its Archive of the Web on a continuing basis to the nonprofit Internet Archive, which is endowed to preserve the digital heritage for scholarly access. Alexa, a wholly owned subsidiary of Amazon.com, is located on the Web at **www.alexa.com**.

The Internet Archive (**www.archive.org**) is a 501(c)(3) public nonprofit organization that was founded to build an "Internet library," with the purpose of offering permanent access for researchers, historians and scholars to historical collections that exist in digital format. Founded in 1996 and located in the Presidio of San Francisco, the Archive has been receiving data donations from Alexa Internet and others. ◆

100 and Growing

Collaborative Digital Reference Service Expands in Pilot

One hundred libraries are now participating in a pilot project to create a collaborative authoritative reference service using the collective expertise of reference librarians worldwide to provide answers to information requested by researchers anytime, anywhere.

The Library of Congress and OCLC Online Computer Library Center are partners in the Collaborative Digital Reference Service pilot project that has so far attracted participation from libraries in the United States, Canada, Hong Kong, Australia, Germany and the United Kingdom.

In May, the Washington County Cooperative Library Services, Digital Reference Team, Hillsboro, Oregon, became the 100th library to participate in the Collaborative Digital Reference Service project.

More libraries are encouraged to participate in the pilot project that will continue through 2001. Academic, national, public and special libraries as well as consortia have so far enrolled in the project. Any library can participate in the project after its profile has been approved by the Collaborative Digital Reference Service. There is no charge for participation during the pilot project.

OCLC is developing a knowledge base and profiling service, as well as providing operations and marketing support to the project. Together, the Library of Congress and OCLC expect to develop a viable model for a self-sustaining digital reference service and promote the Collaborative Digital Reference Service in the library community.

"It is a great opportunity in Boise, Idaho, for us to be part of an exciting project," said Rosemary Cooper, librarian at Boise Public Library. "The bulk of our experience to date has been in working with the Collaborative Digital Reference Service and our reference staff in developing enthusiasm and commitment to participate in the project. The Collaborative Digital Reference Service is about more than providing answers. It is about sharing expertise. It adds the important element of interpretation and analysis to data."

Information on how to become a participant in the project is at **www.loc.gov/cdrs**. ◆

Collins
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at the Library for high school English classes. Most incumbents have furthered the development of the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. Joseph Brodsky initiated the idea of providing poetry in public places—supermarkets, hotels, airports and hospitals. Rita Dove brought a program of poetry and jazz to the Library's literary series, along with a reading by young Crow Indian poets, and a two-day conference, "Oil on the Waters: The Black Diaspora," featuring panel discussions, readings and music. Robert Hass sponsored a major conference on nature writing, "Watershed," which continues today as a national poetry competition for elementary and high school students called "River of Words." Robert Pinsky initiated his Favorite Poem Project, which energized a nation of poetry readers to share their favorite poems in readings across the country and in audio and video recordings.

Consultants in Poetry and Poets Laureate Consultants in Poetry and their terms of service are listed below:

- Joseph Auslander (1937-41)
- Allen Tate (1943-44)
- Robert Penn Warren (1944-45)
- Louise Bogan (1945-46)
- Karl Shapiro (1946-47)
- Robert Lowell (1947-48)
- Leonie Adams (1948-49)
- Elizabeth Bishop (1949-50)
- Conrad Aiken (1950-52, first to serve two terms)
- William Carlos Williams (appointed in 1952 but did not serve)
- Randall Jarrell (1956-58)
- Robert Frost (1958-59)
- Richard Eberhart (1959-61)
- Louis Untermeyer (1961-63)
- Howard Nemerov (1963-64)
- Reed Whittemore (1964-65)
- Stephen Spender (1965-66)
- James Dickey (1966-68)
- William Jay Smith (1968-70)
- William Stafford (1970-71)
- Josephine Jacobsen (1971-73)
- Daniel Hoffman (1973-74)
- Stanley Kunitz (1974-76)
- Robert Hayden (1976-78)
- William Meredith (1978-80)
- Maxine Kumin (1981-82)
- Anthony Hecht (1982-84)
- Robert Fitzgerald (1984-85, appointed and served in a health-limited capacity; did not come to the Library)
- Reed Whittemore (1984-85 Interim Consultant in Poetry)
- Gwendolyn Brooks (1985-86)
- Robert Penn Warren (1986-87, first to be designated Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry)
- Richard Wilbur (1987-88)
- Howard Nemerov (1988-90)
- Mark Strand (1990-91)
- Joseph Brodsky (1991-92)
- Mona Van Duyn (1992-93)
- Rita Dove (1993-95)
- Robert Hass (1995-97)
- Robert Pinsky (1997-2000)
- Stanley Kunitz (2000-2001)

The poetry and literature reading series at the Library of Congress is the oldest in the Washington area, and among the oldest in the United States. This annual series of public poetry and fiction readings, lectures, symposia and occasional dramatic performances began in the 1940s and has been almost exclusively supported since 1951 by a gift from the late Gertrude Clarke Whittall, who wanted to bring the appreciation of good literature to a larger audience. The Poetry and Literature Center administers the series and is the home of the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, a position that has existed since 1936, when the late Archer M. Huntington endowed the Chair of Poetry at the Library of Congress. Since then, many of the nation's most eminent poets have served as Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress and, after the passage of Public Law 99-194 (December 20, 1985), as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. The Poet Laureate suggests authors to read in the literary series, plans other special literary events during the reading season, and usually introduces the programs. ◆

Award Winners

Diane Kresh Wins Federal 100 Award

Gail Fineberg

Diane Kresh

For her role in the Collaborative Digital Reference Service, Diane Nester Kresh, director of the Library's Public Service Collections, is among the 2001 Federal 100, an award given by *Federal Computer Week* to top executives from government, industry and academia who have had the greatest impact on the government systems community. The award, which specifically honors those who have "made a difference in the way organizations develop, acquire and manage information technology," was presented on July 10 during a reception at the Ritz-Carlton hotel in Tysons Corner, Va.

Launched by Ms. Kresh in 2000, the Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS) is a Web-based professional reference service that meets the reference and information needs of researchers through an international digital network of libraries.

Ms. Kresh received her bachelor's degree in theater and master's degree in library science from Catholic University of America. During her 27-year tenure at the Library, she has held a number of positions, including director of preservation. She has played a key role in developing the Library's strategy for the capture and retention of digital information and is currently the chair of the Library's Universal Holdings Team, responsible for defining collecting policies for digital content.

In her current position, Ms. Kresh directs a staff responsible for 15 of the Library's 21 reading rooms, including the Main Reading Room. Under her direction, the Public Service Collections staff is also responsible for the custody and security of more than 113 million items in the Library's general and special collections.

Ms. Kresh is a frequent keynote speaker at professional meetings sponsored by organizations such as the American Library Association, the Society of American Archivists, the Association of Research Libraries and the Coalition for Networked Information. In 2000, she was part of a U.S. delegation that traveled to Japan to discuss information technology issues at the Kanazawa Institute of Technology Roundtable meeting. For her efforts in the area of digital reference, Ms. Kresh was recognized by the library community with a cover story in the Feb. 2, 2001, issue of *Library Journal*.

For more information about the Collaborative Digital Reference Service, go to **www.loc.gov/rr/digiref**. For a list of the Federal 100, visit the *Federal Computer Week* Web site at **www.fcw.com**. ◆

Barbara Tillett Receives Flemming Award

Erica Wissolik

Barbara Tillett

For her "outstanding leadership and extraordinary commitment to the acquisition and installation of an Integrated Library System," Barbara B. Tillett received the 52nd annual Arthur S. Flemming Award on June 5 during a reception at George Washington University.

Ms. Tillett is a leader in the field of librarianship and was one of the prime forces in achieving the Library of Congress's goal of obtaining an Integrated Library System (ILS). The new ILS allows the Library to provide integrated automated support for core functions, such as acquisitions, cataloging, serials management and circulation services, as well as providing the Library's online catalog of more than12.5 million bibliographic records.

"The development and implementation of the Library of Congress ILS was a remarkable achievement for the Library of Congress—in the scope of library activities it covered, the massive numbers of staff involved in the planning and implementation process and the very ambitious timetable required," said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb. "While hundreds of Library employees deserve credit for the role they played in this once-in-a-generation accomplishment, it is clear that the expertise, leadership and energy demonstrated by Barbara Tillett were our most critical success factors. I am elated that this achievement is being recognized throughout the government through Barbara's receipt of the Flemming Award."

"The implementation of the Library of Congress Integrated Library System was a huge team effort, with more than 500 people involved and more than 3,000 people trained," said Ms. Tillett. " It's a great honor to receive this award."

In 1995, Ms. Tillett was chair of the Library's Shelflist Task Group, which recommended procurement of an ILS. She was also leader of the ILS Project Team, which prepared the Request for Proposal in 1996-97. Her previous experience in systems implementation included key roles in the implementation of two integrated library systems at the University of California at San Diego.

As ILS program director, Ms. Tillett assembled 76 teams to undertake the massive task of converting the Library's legacy systems, which were not integrated, to the state-of-the-art ILS. Prior to full implementation, Ms. Tillett prepared a two-year timeline detailing each phase of the operation, including alternative analysis, business case preparation, acquisition, staffing, training of hundreds of Library employees and implementation in October 1999.

For her achievement at the Library, Ms. Tillett received the Distinguished Service Award, the Library's highest honor, in 1999. She has also received the Library's Meritorious Service Award in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

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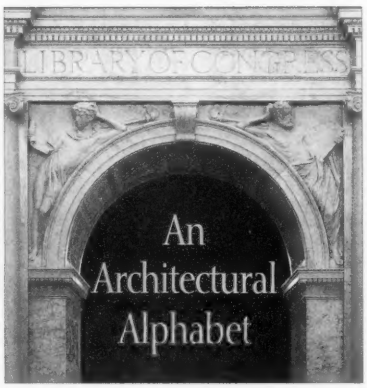
Architectural Alphabet Book Earns Design Kudos



The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet has been cited for design excellence by Washington Book Pub-lishers. The book was one of several publications produced in 2000 in conjunction with the Library's Bicentennial celebration.

"We are honored that the Library's publications continue to be recognized for design excellence by our peers in the publishing community," said W. Ralph Eubanks, the Library's director for publishing. "In conjunction with Archetype Press, our design partner, the Publishing Office developed a classic, timeless design for the book to showcase the architectural richness of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building, which was built more than 100 years ago."

Held in Washington on June 7, the 16th Annual Washington Book Publishers Design Effectiveness Competition presented awards to 38 winners in three categories of publishers from nearly 150 books submitted. The Library's publication garnered the prestigious "Best of Show" award. The award was presented to the Library and co-publisher Pomegranate by Jonathan Yardley, senior book editor for the *Washington Post Book World*.

Designed by Robert Wiser and edited by Blaine Marshall, *The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet* explores the extraordinary spaces within the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building, a landmark in the nation's capital as well as one of the country's great architectural treasures. The book offers an illustrated tour of the Jefferson Building's art, architecture, and sculpture, created by some 50 artists and artisans. From A (for arch) to Z (for zigzag), it explores the building's unusual architectural details—egg-and-dart molding, helixes, jambs, pilasters, quoins, spandrels, tripods, vaults and even an X-motif printer's mark. Illustrations and descriptions are joined by a colorful alphabet drawn from the Library's collection of rare books and manuscripts.

Established in 1976, Washington Book Publishers has more than 200 members from book publishing organizations in the area.

The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet—a 64-page hardbound book, with 29 color photographs—is available for $17.95 in major bookstores and from the Library of Congress Sales Shops. For credit card orders call (202) 707-0204. ◆

Award Winners

NAGC Honors Web, Print Work

The National Association of Government Communicators recognized the Library's excellence in several fields during its 2001 awards ceremony. With one exception, the awards were all related to the Library's Bicentennial, celebrated on April 24, 2000.

The Library won first place for Best Web Pages (for America's Library—**www.americaslibrry.gov**), Best Press Kit (Bicentennial press kit) and Best Promotional Campaign (for the Toolkit and Tip Sheet). The Toolkit and Tip Sheet package was sent to the nation's public libraries with ideas on how to participate in the Library's Bicentennial while at the same time promoting their own libraries.

For a project unrelated to the Bicentennial, the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* won second place for Best Newsletter.

The National Association of Government Communicators is a not-for-profit professional network of federal, state and local government employees across the nation who disseminate information within and outside government. Its members are editors, writers, graphic artists, video professionals, broadcasters, photographers, information specialists and agency spokespersons. ◆

Tillett
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Ms. Tillett holds a bachelor's degree from Old Dominion College in Norfolk, Va., a master's in library science from the University of Hawaii in Honolulu and a Ph.D. from the University of California at Los Angeles. She has held various positions at the Library of Congress since 1994, including Chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office. She is a member of the editorial board of *Advances in Librarianship* and *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, and has chaired several committees of the American Library Association and the International Federation of Library Associations. Ms. Tillett has also published extensively in the field of library and information science.

Arthur Sherwood Flemming's career spanned seven decades of service to the federal government and higher education. He was a member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, the president of three universities, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; and co-chair of the Save Our Security Coalition. In 1994 President Clinton awarded Flemming, who died in 1996, the Medal of Freedom.

In the late 1940s, Flemming suggested that the Washington, D.C., Downtown Jaycees create an award to recognize exceptional employees in the federal government. In 1948 the first Flemming Awards were given out. More than 400 individuals have received the award. ◆

Letters of Delegates

Library Publication Wins Indexing Honors

Award Winners

Ronald M. Gephart and Paul H. Smith, retired Library of Congress Manuscript Division historians, are the recipients of the H.W. Wilson Award for Excellence in Indexing for their cumulative index of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789,* published by the Library in 2000. Mr. Gephart accepted the award on June 3 at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Indexers in Boston. Evelyn Sinclair accepted a special citation on behalf of the Library's Publishing Office for its role in the publication.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Gephart devoted most of their careers in the Manuscript Division to finding, transcribing, editing, indexing and publishing the first 25 volumes of all the known correspondence of 344 delegates who served in the Continental Congress from August 1774 through July 1789, their speeches, notes of debate and other unofficial documents. With a generous grant from the Ford Foundation, the first volume of the edition was published in 1976 for the nation's bicentennial. With the help of professional indexers Victoria Agee and Gale Rhoades, the cumulative index (volume 26) was completed in 2000 to coincide with the Library's Bicentennial.

In an *Ohio History* book review, the *Letters of Delegates to Congress* was described as "one of the most noteworthy and useful series to have appeared in the past 100 years of historical editing and publishing in America." Michael Hill, a research assistant for historian David McCullough, said the first five volumes of *Letters* were "hugely helpful" in preparation of Mr. McCullough's best-selling biography *John Adams.*

The 805-page cumulative index, a 3.5 million-byte file in electronic form, contains more than 20,000 main entries, from John Abail, a Seneca Indian chief, to John Zubly, a Georgia delegate, with an additional 30,000 subentries and more than 250,000 page references. It sheds light on congressional involvement in military and diplomatic affairs, the work of hundreds of congressional committees, the affairs of congressional departments such as War and Treasury and the contests over the location of the federal capital.

Ann Gephart

Ronald Gephart, Victoria Agee and Evelyn Sinclair won honors for their work on *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789.*

The overall alphabetical arrangement allows the reader to scan lengthy main entries such as "Congress"; "Continental Army"; "Washington, George"; and individual countries and states in the order in which events unfolded.

The reader can also follow the legislative careers of such notables as John Adams and James Madison, as well as congressional stalwarts such as Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Thomas McKean of Delaware and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts.

Volume 26 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* is available by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, New Orders, PO Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Telephone orders may be placed by calling (202) 512-1800 to charge copies to Visa or MasterCard, or by sending a fax to (202) 512-2250. The 805-page work sells for $49 (cite stock number 030-000-00285-7 when ordering by mail or by telephone). Previous volumes, at various prices, may still be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents.

A digital version of volumes 1-25 is available on CD-ROM from Historical Database. It may be ordered for $325 from Historical Database, 6387 Southeast Highway No. 42, Summerfield, FL 34491 or by calling (800) 347-3094. More information may be obtained on the company's Web site (**www.historicaldatabase.com**). Plans are under way to make the series accessible on the Library of Congress American Memory Web site (**www.loc.gov**). A number of related materials, such as the Library's 34-volume *Journals of the Continental Congress,* are already accessible on the *Century of Lawmaking* home page (**memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw**).

The ASI/Wilson Award was established in 1978 to recognize the indexers and publishers who provide high-quality indexes to serve their readers. The American Society of Indexers is a national association founded in 1968 to promote excellence in indexing and to increase awareness of the importance of quality in book indexing. Further information is available on the organization's Web site at **www.asindexing.org**. ◆

Growing Up at the Library

Son of Former Librarian Discusses Memoir

By CHERYL McCULLERS

William H. MacLeish, son of poet and former Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (1939-44) recently returned to Washington, where he had spent his formative years, to discuss his new memoir, *Uphill with Archie: A Son's Journey*. Sponsored by the Center for the Book and the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, the May 24 lecture was part of the Library's Books & Beyond author series.

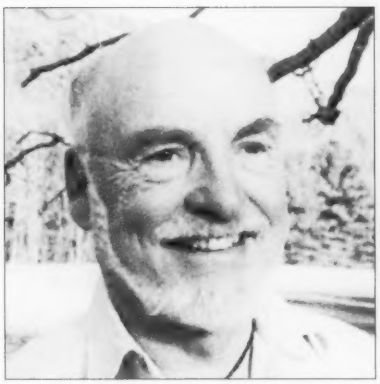
Mr. MacLeish, an accomplished journalist and author, titled the book after Uphill Farm, the family home in Connecticut, but it is also a metaphor for his relationship with his father.

"This memoir is about how I found a way to relate to both of my parents as people," he said. "It wasn't until after my parents died that I started referring to them by their given names, Archie and Ada. "It seemed strange at first, but then I began to see how it evoked them in full, as people and not just parents."

Mr. MacLeish was a child of privilege, but he is quick to note some of the emotional shortcomings that occur when a family is governed by the rules of social standing.

"I was desperate for Archie," said Mr. MacLeish who remembered his childhood years as "a confusing combination of too much comfort and not enough challenge."

"Both Archie and Ada had a penchant for being somewhat distant during my early years, he said. "A lot of their aloofness was generational and social. Upper-class families of their day tended to prefer seeing rather than hearing their children," he observed. "By the time I came along, my siblings had worn away some of my father's tooth-and-claw views of fatherhood. "Archie started showing me around Uphill Farm now and then, and made our walks out to be explorations through savage country."



Author William MacLeish (left) came to the Library to speak about his father, former Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (1939-44), the subject of a new memoir, "Uphill with Archie."

By the time he turned 47, Archibald MacLeish had worked as a World War I ambulance driver, as an editor for *Fortune* magazine and had established himself as a published poet.

"My father could do anything, and by virtue of that, deciding what to do was something of torture."

The stresses and exhaustion of constant travel and demanding careers had begun to take a toll on Archie's health.

"He ran himself ragged and then his heart began missing beats and sending him other distress signals," said his son. Of his own hectic pace, Archibald MacLeish said, "I cannot remember a quiet period in the life of my mind. It was either anguish at the sense of sin, intellectual doubt or a sense of social rage."

On June 6, 1939, Archibald MacLeish received a letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt asking him to accept an appointment as ninth Librarian of Congress. At the time, he was administrator for Harvard University's Nieman Fellowship program, which brought the country's brightest journalists to study at the university for a year. His earnings were a third of what he made as editor of *Fortune* magazine but the work hours complied with the doctor's orders to slow down and cut back.

His admiration for Roosevelt's New Deal efforts were not enough to woo Archibald MacLeish to the position of Librarian of Congress. It would take a second letter from the president, promising time for writing, academic pursuits and travel, coupled with the harsh reality that he could only afford to remain at Harvard another two years, to fully convince Archibald MacLeish to accept the position.

"With Roosevelt, Archie had the chance to serve a cause he believed in," said Mr. MacLeish.

Archibald MacLeish held to the belief that the American people should be educated in their own culture, and that the Library of Congress belonged to the people. "The American people should know more about books and their power," he said.

William MacLeish was 11 years old when his father became Librarian of Congress and the family moved to Washington. As a young boy, he had the opportunity to explore the institution.

"I remember going on a wild goose chase through the Library's stacks in search of a volume of books bound in human skin," said Mr. MacLeish, who was spurred on his mission by a false rumor.

With much the same sense of adventure, young William explored his new

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Books & Beyond

'Guts ... and Genius'

Daniel Schorr's Lifetime in Journalism

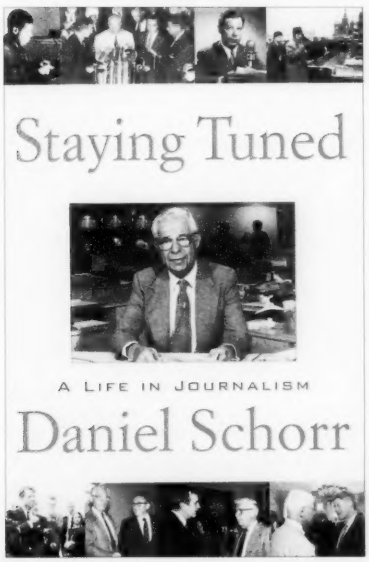
By LEANNE KEARNS

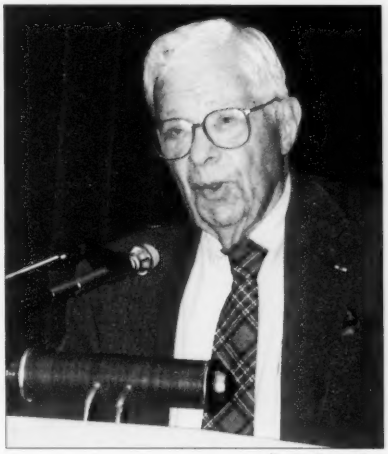
Veteran reporter and award-winning commentator Daniel Schorr, talking about his new book at the Library on June 7, recalled a one-word prescription for success as a broadcast journalist: Sincerity.

Mr. Schorr said a young producer gave him one piece of advice 48 years ago, when he first started in the television business: "Sincerity is the key. If you can fake that. ..." His Library audience responded with laughter, as it did throughout his speech, as Mr. Schorr recalled moments from a life in journalism.

Mr. Schorr's memoir, *Staying Tuned: A Life in Journalism*, was the subject of a Books & Beyond lecture sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book. Published by Pocket Books, Mr. Schorr's book was described recently by Kirkus Reviews as "a marvelous memoir of an enviable life, written with style and real wit."

John Cole, director of the Center for the Book, introduced Mr. Schorr with a quote from *Washington Post* columnist E.J. Dionne, who wrote, "God gave Daniel Schorr the chance to be present at almost all of the important moments in history during the last 60 years, gave him the guts to challenge and probe the participants and the genius to describe them with clarity and utterance."





Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Daniel Schorr

Mr. Schorr opened with a summation of his career: "I have devoted a very, very long career to trying to make out the world, trying to find out what happens in the world and then, if I can, trying to explain it to those people who need to know."

Mr. Schorr began his career in journalism before television was invented. "I first saw a prototype demonstrated at the 1939 World's Fair in New York," he recalled.

Few could have guessed the impact the new device would have on the news. It gave rise to the field of broadcast journalism and, in Mr. Schorr's opinion, began the process of blurring the line between news and entertainment. After a while, he began to worry about this new medium.

He prefaced his remarks by noting the presence of Librarian Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin, who, Mr. Schorr noted, "wrote several books on the subject of what he calls the 'pseudo event.'"

Mr. Schorr said he is disturbed by television's practice of simulating situations without notifying the audience that what they are seeing is staged. "For people in this field, simulation and reality become merged to the point that they no longer realize that what they are doing is a lie," he observed.

Books & Beyond

He cited the industrywide practice of inserting reporters' "reaction shots" into on-the-air stories. "There are three basic reactions," said Mr. Schorr. "Agree, disagree, neutral." He treated the audience to a humorous demonstration of all three.

He gave a firsthand example. After a particularly grueling on-air interview with an East German official who walked off the stage in the middle of Mr. Schorr's report, former CBS Chairman William Paley praised Mr. Schorr for the "quiet, serene way" he reacted. When Mr. Schorr explained about prerecorded reaction shots spliced into the broadcast, Paley asked, "Is that honest?" Mr. Schorr replied, "No, but it's what I learned at your network."

The enormous amount of information now available through books, television, magazines, radio and the Internet have led Mr. Schorr to change his mission within the field.

"The more I find that we are flooding Americans with information, the less I find that they are understanding that information," he said. "Now I no longer devote my time to finding out what people don't want to tell you, but rather take what people have already told us and try to invest it with some meaning."

Toward this end, Mr. Schorr joined a fledgling cable news network called CNN. He is currently a senior news analyst for National Public Radio. His work has earned him numerous awards for excellence and integrity in journalism, including three Grammy Awards.

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The Emergence of Pragmatism

Louis Menand Discusses The Metaphysical Club

By JOHN MARTIN

Author Louis Menand discussed his critically acclaimed new book, *The Metaphysical Club*, at the Library of Congress on May 30. Ambitious in scope, the book charts the transformation of American intellectual thought from 1865 to 1919 and traces the emergence of "pragmatism," a distinctly American philosophy based on experience and experiment rather than fixed principles.

Louis Menand is Distinguished Professor of Literature at City University of New York and a staff writer for *The New Yorker*. He is the author of a book on T.S. Eliot, *Discovering Modernism* (Oxford University Press, 1987); the editor of *The Future of Academic Freedom* (University of Chicago Press, 1996); and *Pragmatism: A Reader* (Vintage, 1997). Mr. Menand received a Ph.D. in English and Comparative Literature from Columbia University in 1980.

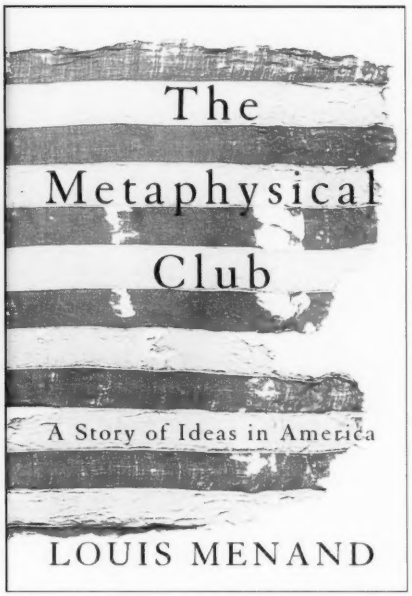
The Center for the Book sponsored the program as part of its "Books & Beyond" series. Director John Y. Cole introduced Mr. Menand, noting that the Library's collections are especially strong in the subject covered by the book, 19th century American intellectual and cultural history.

Mr. Menand takes a biographical approach, exploring the development of pragmatism through the lives and careers of its progenitors: Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.; psychologist William James, who popularized the term "pragmatism" and was a brother of the writer Henry James; Charles Sanders Peirce, a brilliant but self-destructive scientist and philosopher; and John Dewey, founder of the American Association of University Professors, often described as America's "first public intellectual."

Books & Beyond

John Y. Cole

Louis Menand



The book's title, *The Metaphysical Club*, refers to the conversational club begun by Holmes, Peirce, James and their Harvard friend Chauncy Wright in 1872.

"They used to get together at 8:30 p.m. at Holmes's house, usually with a bottle of rum," said Mr. Menand, "to argue about the meaning of life, which is something people did in 19th century Cambridge."

His brother's forays into the abstruse did not impress Henry James. "My brother," he wrote a friend, "has formed a metaphysical club; it gives me a headache just to know it."

Although the club dissolved after only nine months, its members carried the ideas germinated in those meetings into their future careers in law, academia and public life. Mr. Menand views the club "as the symbolic starting point for the deliberate re-creation of intellectual culture." Pragmatists, explained Mr. Menand, rejected the traditional philosophical approach of linked ideas, abstract and logical. As he writes in the book, "They helped put an end to the idea that the universe is an idea, that beyond the mundane business of making our way as best we can in a world shot through with contingency, there exists some order, invisible to us, whose logic we transgress at our peril."

According to Mr. Menand, the mixed experience of the Civil War provided the catalyst for the deliberate re-creation of American intellectual and cultural life. The war led to the America of today, a modern industrial and pluralistic society. Northern victory, and the triumph of the federal government, spelled the end of parochialism and permitted a territorial, commercial and industrial expansion across the continent. "The war, however," said Mr. Menand, "was also traumatic, violent and horrible beyond the expectations of those who survived it. It discredited the ideas, beliefs and assumptions of the prewar world." The devastation wrought by a clash of ideals, argued Mr. Menand, convinced Holmes, Peirce and, later, Dewey, of the need for a new, nondoctrinal approach to political and social problems.

Also known as "humanism," pragmatism, said Mr. Menand, is a kind of antifundamentalism. "It attempts to free people from the shackles of received belief systems." From this standpoint, it has been criticized as being without values or origins. The new philosophy, nevertheless, steadily gained ground in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Espoused by

Menand
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Dewey, it helped establish the principle of academic freedom in American universities. Its emphasis on the external causes of social problems, such as crime and poverty, is reflected in the Progressivist policies of early-20th century social reformers, such as Jane Addams. The influence of pragmatism also appears in the Supreme Court jurisprudence of Holmes, as epitomized in his 1919 dissenting opinion in *Abrams v. United States*. In that sedition case, Holmes defended free speech, not as a matter of individual rights, but because he believed the "marketplace of ideas" thus created to be a desirable social good. Holmes personally did not agree with the violent, Socialist content of the disputed speech, writing a friend after the ruling that he "had just defended the right of the donkey to drool."

Despite its significant impact in the first quarter of the 20th century, pragmatism, said Mr. Menand, "goes into almost complete eclipse during the Cold War. ... It was not a philosophy that was attractive to a country that was leading the free world in a great ideological clash." ◆

Mr. Martin is an examiner in the U.S. Copyright Office.

Schorr
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Throughout his career, Mr. Schorr has had the opportunity to interview many heads of state, including former president Richard Nixon and former Soviet prime minister Nikita Khrushchev. He enjoyed a more cordial relationship with the dictator than the president. "Khrushchev was a peasant type, very open, with a great sense of humor," recalled Mr. Schorr.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, Mr. Schorr was planning to take some time off for vacation but feared he would miss an emergency energy meeting to be convened by Khrushchev, who, in 1957, was the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He attempted to learn from Khrushchev when he planned to call the meeting. "If absolutely necessary, we will have the meeting without you," Khrushchev joked.

Mr. Schorr found Richard Nixon to be less friendly. In fact, Mr. Schorr appeared on Nixon's infamous "Enemies List." "That's the term he used," said Mr. Schorr. "Not adversaries or opponents, but enemies."

When Mr. Schorr was outside a federal courthouse during the Senate Watergate hearing in 1973, someone handed him the first page of Nixon's Enemies List, which consisted of 20 names. Not bothering to scan the list first, he read the names before the camera in a live broadcast. When he came to number 17, he saw "Daniel Schorr, a real media enemy."

"It was the most electrifying moment in my career," recalled Mr. Schorr. "Suddenly I had become the news." He quickly read the remaining names on Nixon's list and concluded his report: "And now back to you. ..."

When asked by someone in the audience about broadcast legend Edward R. Murrow, Mr. Schorr said, "In our business there are few real heroes—a lot of stars and celebrities—but few real heroes. Edward R. Murrow was one of the very few true heroes." ◆

Ms. Kearns is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

MacLeish
continued from page 166

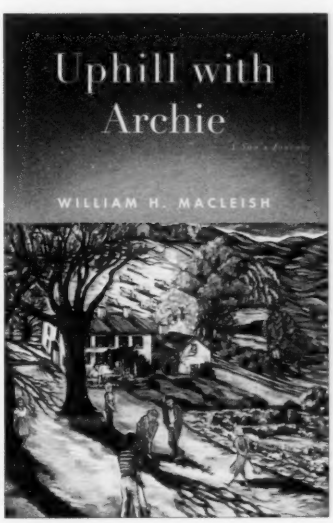
Georgetown neighborhood.

"It was part of the city, yet it felt like a village to me."

The MacLeish's new household was across the street from Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and his wife, Marion, with whom the family became friendly. His home was frequented by such notables as poet Carl Sandburg and folklorist Alan Lomax. During one of his parents' many social gatherings, William had occasion to play the accordion for Lomax, who in turn invited musician Huddie William"Leadbelly" Ledbetter to the MacLeish home to play guitar.

"My childhood was incredible," Mr. MacLeish recalled.

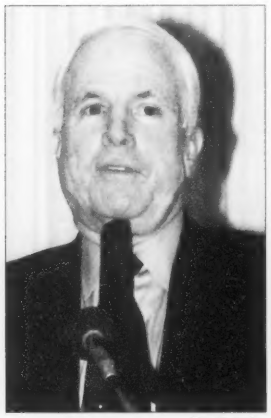
At the same time, his father was settling into his new position at the Library of Congress. After "hitting the job like the brush of a comet," as one observer noted of Archibald MacLeish, he was faced with the task of doing a job for which there was no set job description, and so he invented his own. This included an administrative reorganization of the entire institution, which took several years to implement. As a result, basic functions such as cataloging were improved, thereby ridding the Library of huge cataloging backlogs. During his tenure, MacLeish also instituted a recording studio that made it possible for the Library to augment its collections of American folk music and produce albums of in-house concerts and readings.



Archibald MacLeish's post as Librarian of Congress ended in 1944, when President Roosevelt appointed him to the position of assistant secretary of state for cultural and public affairs. His main duties were to develop the framework for the United Nations.

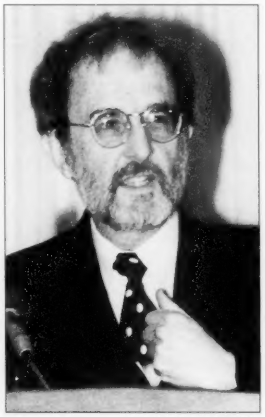
Of his father's many travels with Roosevelt, William MacLeish recalled, "I can see them together, a president and a poet on the roof of the world." ◆

Ms. McCullers is on a detail to the Public Affairs Office.



Fern Underdue

Paul Hogroian



Fern Underdue

Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), journalist Steve Roberts and biographer Edmond Morris read excerpts from *War Letters: Extraordinary Correspondence from American Wars* at the Library May 16.

Correspondence in the Worst of Times

Library Hosts Evening of Readings of War Letters

By JOHN MARTIN

In the tense days preceding the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Abigail Adams urged her husband, future president John Adams, to declare independence without delay, while chiding him about the despotic nature of his own sex.

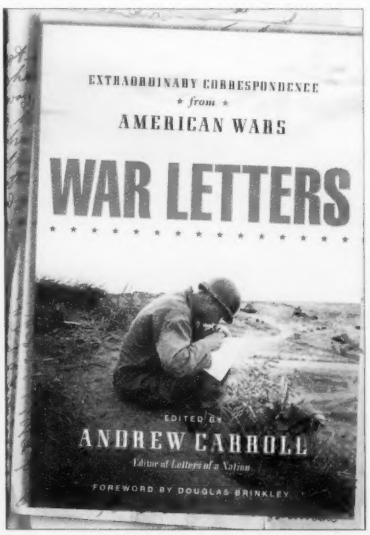
A staged burlesque has nothing on the amusing but urgent plea of a Civil War soldier who personally writes Abraham Lincoln to obtain a discharge from the Union Army so that he can save his family from the lusty excesses of his faithless wife.

Bravura and pathos mix in the words of Theodore Roosevelt as he describes events surrounding the death of his youngest child, Quentin, a World War I fighter pilot.

An absent father's birthday letter to his son captures the quiet sacrifices of peace-keeping duty from a U.S. military base in war-torn Bosnia.

ABC News correspondent Cokie Roberts, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, Sen. John McCain and writer Christopher Buckley were among the participants that read from these and other letters selected from a new book edited by author Andrew Carroll, *War Letters: Extraordinary Correspondence from American Wars* (Scribner, 2001), during a Books & Beyond program held at the Library on May 16.

The Center for the Book and the American Folklife Center cosponsored the event to kick off a new three-year national reading promotion theme, "Telling America's Stories." Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and Veterans History Project Director Ellen Lovell introduced Mr. Carroll and the guest readers. Authorized by Congress last year, the Veterans Oral History Project will collect oral histories, letters, diaries and other materials that reflect the legacy of American veterans.



Andrew Carroll began "Project Legacy" to preserve America's rapidly diminishing firsthand chronicle of wartime experience and emotions.

"Every day these letters are getting thrown away or lost," he said. "This is a tragedy. They are the first unfiltered draft of history."

Andrew Carroll is the founder of Project Legacy, a national, all volunteer campaign that encourages Americans to safeguard wartime correspondence. The May 16 program begins Mr. Carroll's trip to 20 American cities in search of historically significant war letters. Mr. Carroll is the editor of a previous collection of historic American letters and of a collection of famous 20th century speeches. In 1994, he co-founded the Literacy Project with former poet laureate the late Josef Brodsky.

Project Legacy struck gold when it amassed more than 50,000 copies of original war correspondence in response to a request for assistance published by Abigail Van Buren in a 1998 "Dear Abby" column. Not all of the letters featured in the program can be found among the approximately 200 compiled in the book. Others, written in the authentic vernacular of the combat soldier, were read to the audience in slightly edited form.

Washington commentator and ABC News journalist Cokie Roberts

Paul Hogroian

War Letters **editor Andrew Carroll with Center for the Book Director John Cole review the program prior to the presentation on May 16.**

began the program by reading a letter from Abigail Adams to her husband, John Adams, a delegate to the Continental Congress then debating the question of formal separation from Great Britain. In addition to demanding political independence for the 13 Colonies, Mrs. Adams challenged her husband and his fellow lawmakers to extend the principles of liberty and equality to women as they hammered out the framework of the new democracy.

"I long to hear that you have declared an independency," wrote Mrs. Adams. "And by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could."

Adams, said Ms. Roberts, replied that he would call on General Washington to deploy all his troops rather than submit to "petticoat government."

Ms. Roberts and her husband, Steve Roberts, also a journalist, together read portions of the unique World War I exchange between Goldie Marcellus and her husband, Edward, a clerk stationed at forward bases in Germany. Upon getting a handwritten missive from his wife, Marcellus would type brief retorts directly on the letter and return it to her in the States. Their dialogue shows that love and fidelity were matters of anxiety in the trenches and on the homefront.

Goldie: So some of the men in your Co. go with girls.

Edward: No, not girls, frauleins.

Goldie: Well, dear Ed, I suspect there is much more of "not being loyal" by the girls over here.

Edward: Yes, I know all about them.

Goldie: I just read in the paper where a returned soldier came back only to find the one he had been true to in love with another man, so he killed her.

Edward: Yes, you'll find the members of the A.E.F. are not afraid to kill.

The room erupted in laughter when Mr. Roberts read an 1863 letter from John M. Newton, an enlisted man in the Union Army, to President Abraham Lincoln.

"Dear Mr. Lincoln:

When the Civil War broke out, I went right in. I did and I fought and bled for the cause and left my wife and family. And when I came home on furlough last month I found she had been diddling other men. And I would like to have a discharge to take care of my children, for I won't live with her, and I don't want any of my children to live with her, for she diddles all the time—and has got the clap, which I now have got too. And I want a discharge for me to take care of my children when I get well.

Yours truly and affectionately,
John M. Newton"

Lincoln, it is reported, accepted the soldier's plea and granted his discharge.

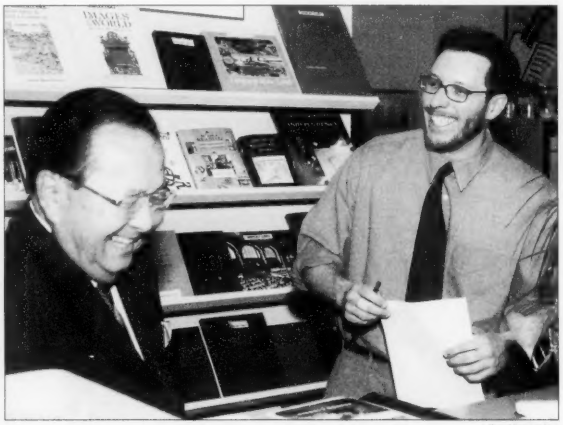
Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) read letters that told more somber stories. Senator Inouye received the Congressional Medal of Honor and was severely wounded during World War II as part of the now legendary 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a unit composed entirely of Japanese Americans, many of whose families had been interred in the United States after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and officially classified as "enemy aliens."

During July 1944, Pfc. Ernest Uno, a Japanese American serving with the 442nd, wrote his sister from Italy, scene of some of the most brutal fighting of

Paul Hogroian

Steve and Cokie Roberts read selections from the timeless correspondance of John and Abigail Adams.

Paul Hogroian



Paul Hogroian

Author Andrew Carroll discusses his collection of war letters with readers Christopher Buckley and Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) in the Center for the Book office prior to the Books & Beyond presentation.

the war.

"There was one time while we were fighting that one sniper killed one of our men. A [local] woman saw him die, and she sat by the body and wept. Maybe she had a son once, who knows? But she refused to leave the body, and between tears, she tried to tell us how horrible it was to see an American soldier die for their sake. It was very pathetic."

Private Uno survived the war and, after a 30-year career with the YMCA, studied theology and became a deacon of the Episcopal Church.

Senator McCain, a former Navy fighter pilot who served in Vietnam, read a letter to home from Airman 3/C Robert Zwerlein, one of his shipmates on the *U.S.S. Forrestal*, an aircraft carrier on station in the Gulf of Tonkin.

"Ya know, Sue, the night before we pulled out of the Philippines to leave for Yankee Station some guys and I went to the club for a couple (80 or 90) drinks. Well … there are guys from all over the USA and as it always happens the band would play DIXIE and all the guys from the south would start singing and yelling and cursing the Yankees from the north and the same thing would happen when the band would play Yankee Doodle only we got up. But as soon as that band started to play God Bless America, *everyone*, no matter where they were from, just stood up and started to sing. It was really great. It made me feel real good. I wish people back home could have seen it.

"I imagine a lot of them would say it was a bunch of drunken sailors that didn't even know what they were singing. But it wasn't that at all. It was a bunch of guys that are proud of their country and will fight and die if necessary for it."

On July 29, 1967, four days after Zwerlein wrote his letter, the accidental detonation of a missile on a loaded flight deck sparked an inferno that engulfed the *Forrestal*. During the explosion and ensuing battle to save the ship, 134 sailors lost their lives, including Airman Zwerlein, who died from his wounds on August 1, 1967. He was 21 years old.

Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer Edmond Morris read President Theodore Roosevelt's affecting letter to Mrs. H.L. Freeland, a woman who had written him condolences on the death of his son, Quentin, a pilot serving in World War I. Because of the lag in communications between the front lines and the States, Roosevelt continued to receive mail from Quentin after he already knew of his death.

"It is hard to open the letters coming from those you love who are dead," Roosevelt wrote, "but Quentin's last letters, written … when of his squadron on an average a man was killed every day, are written with real joy in the 'great adventure' …. He had his crowded hour, he died at the crest of life, in the glory of the dawn."

Also present was Gary F. Powers Jr., the son of Francis Gary Powers, the pilot of the U-2 spy plane that was shot down on May 1, 1960, during the height of the Cold War, while on a surveillance mission for the CIA. Mr. Powers read the first letter his father sent his parents from his jail cell in Moscow. Despite being a guest of the KGB and facing a possible death sentence for crimes against the Soviet state, Mr. Powers's main concern was for the pain his predicament would cause his family.

"I sincerely hope that you both are well," Mr. Powers wrote. "I was very worried about how this news would affect you. Mom please take care of yourself and believe me when I say I am being treated much better than I expected to be … Dad, you see that Mom takes care of herself … I am very sorry about all this. I am sorry for all the pain and anxiety I have caused you and am still causing you."

After almost two years in prison, Mr. Powers was released in a prisoner exchange and rejoined his family. During the ensuing years, his son said, Mr. Powers harbored no resentment about the incident. He also, apparently, managed to balance humor with the need to keep classified information secret.

"Dad, how high were you really flying when you got shot down?" Mr.

continued on page 174

Books & Beyond

Culture, Technology, Rationality, Faith

Intellectual Debates in Islam in the New Global Era

By MARY-JANE DEEB

On June 27 the African and Middle Eastern Division and the Office of Scholarly Programs co-sponsored a symposium on the "Intellectual Debates in Islam in the New Global Era." This is the sixth symposium in the series on Globalization in Muslim Societies that was made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Anchi Dianu

Director of Scholarly Programs Prosser Gifford, Mohamed Arkoun of the Sorbonne in Paris and Charles Butterworth of the University of Maryland open the symposium with a panel on "Critical Issues in the Debate on Islam."

The first panel, "Critical Issues in the Debate on Islam," included Mohamed Arkoun, emeritus professor of Islamic Studies at the Sorbonne in Paris, and Charles Butterworth, professor of political science in the Department of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland. Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs, chaired the panel.

Mr. Arkoun discussed the role of the Muslim intellectual in the Middle East and North Africa. He maintained that intellectuals in the region had little freedom to express their views or pursue their interests. Pressures from the top, i.e., from authoritarian governments, and from the bottom, including those he called "fundamentalists," blocked the free debate of ideas and the questioning of religiously and politically accepted tenets. He questioned whether men of religion could really be intellectuals being bound by their faith and their position, and argued that it was preferable for intellectuals to distance themselves from religion to better be able to look at religious questions critically.

Mr. Butterworth addressed some of the issues that Muslim intellectuals in the Middle East are currently discussing, including freedom of association, of speech and of the press; the contribution that Islam has made to Western civilization and that which the West is making to Muslim civilization; culture vs. technology; rationality vs. faith and 'rationalist' approaches to knowledge vs. more traditional and less critical approaches to acquiring knowledge. Mr. Butterworth said there are several intellectuals in Egypt, Iran, Morocco and Tunisia whose work has shed led light on the intellectual ferment that exists in the region despite numerous state imposed obstacles.

The second panel, "Interfaces of Islam and Christianity" was chaired by this writer. It included Jaroslav Pelikan, Sterling Emeritus Professor of History at Yale and Distinguished Visiting Scholar at the Library of Congress, and Lamin Sanneh, D. Willis James Professor of Missions and World Christianity in the Divinity School at Yale University.

Mr. Pelikan provided an overview of the impact of Islam on Europe and on Christianity in the first 100 years of its existence, from the seventh to the eighth century A.D. He argued that Islam, by not denying Christianity but merely claiming to be a continuation of the Judeo-Christian tradition, challenged Christians to look again at their own set of beliefs. Muslims believe that God had sent a new prophet to affirm the basic tenets of faith and ensure that humanity follow a righteous path. The impact of Islam, according to Mr. Pelikan, led to a great divide between the Eastern church and the Western Catholic Church, which has never been bridged.

The last panelist, Mr. Sanneh, discussed the other side of the issue: the impact the Christian West has had on the Muslim world. He focused his discussion primarily on the modern world since the late 19th century. He argued that the Western concept of a nation state was an intrusive construct that undermined the Islamic concept of an *umma*, a term derived from "mother," meaning a motherland for all Muslims irrespective of their national, cultural or ethnic background. National borders divided Muslims and created entities that were modeled on secular and Western philosophical premises alien to them. Hence the debates taking place in Muslim sub-Sahara African countries such as Nigeria include two schools of thought: whether it is better to "re-Islamize" the polity by "Islamizing" state institutions, or "Islamize" the society at a more basic level.

The debate that followed raised many questions on the best approach to the study of religion and society. One of the major questions is whether social science approaches of the West ought to be applied to the study of Islam in non-Western societies, or whether it would be better to find alternative methodologies that reflect more accurately the variety of cultures that exist within the Muslim world.

A cybercast of this symposium, as well as others in the series on Globalization in Muslim Societies (including the role of women, law, minorities and intellectual debates in Islam) can be viewed at **www.loc.gov/locvideo/mslm/globalmuslim.html**. ◆

Ms. Deeb is the Arab world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

Welcome Fellows

NLS Honors Soros Foundation Fellows

By ROBERT E. FISTICK

The Library of Congress's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) hosted a reception on May 25 to honor the 2001 Soros Foundation's visiting fellows, who completed their two-month exchange program at NLS. The six librarians represented Russia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Georgia.

NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke and NLS staff welcomed the participants. Mr. Cylke briefly described the experiences at NLS of the six librarians from Eastern and Central Europe and the scope of their exposure to a variety of services available to blind and physically handicapped people in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, New York, Boston and Princeton, N.J. The participants visited several institutions in the Washington area, including the Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind, Gallaudet University, the Fairfax County Public Library, the Maryland Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the National Federation of the Blind and the American Foundation for the Blind Inc.

Dr. Billington presented Certificates of Completion to each Soros fellow. He emphasized that the Soros Program is unique, a landmark effort that encourages the exchange of ideas, information and experiences with librarians from countries undergoing profound political and economic changes. He said that NLS is a particular source of pride for the Library of Congress, because its mission is to enrich the lives of blind and physically handicapped individuals by making a variety of innovative library services accessible to them. He thanked the NLS staff for their dedication to the NLS mission.

Dr. Billington presented Certificates of Completion to Alexander Mikhaylovich Kungurov, Yekaterinburg, Russia; Nana Merabi Alexidze, Tbilisi, Georgia; Galina Sergeevna Elfimova, Moscow; Vladimira Sykorova, Prague, Czech Republic; Daniela Tothova, Bratislava, Slovakia; and Olga Leonidovna Kuznetsova, St. Petersburg, Russia.

> **"The Soros Program is a landmark effort that encourages the exchange of ideas, information and experiences with librarians from countries undergoing profound political and economic changes."**
>
> ***—James H. Billington***
> ***Librarian of Congress***

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb presented Library of Congress paperweights as a personal token of remembrance to each Soros fellow. Linda Redmond, administrator of the 2001 NLS Soros program, and the other committee members—program coordinator Vivian Crump, Judith Dixon and Carolyn Hoover Sung—presented NLS plaques to each Soros fellow. Alexander Kungurov received a special plaque in braille.

Mr. Kungurov said that he was grateful for the opportunity to spend two months at NLS learning about state-of-the-art library services for blind and physically handicapped people. He said that "the real work for him is just beginning" when he returns to Russia. Ms. Kuznetsova summed up the sentiments of the entire group by expressing gratitude to the NLS staff for providing the Fellows with the opportunity to learn and establish new contacts with fellow librarians from the Library of Congress. Ms. Elfimova said that she was looking forward to visiting Washington again, on Aug. 13-15, to attend the IFLA Section of Libraries for the Blind Preconference. Daniela Tothova and Vladimira Sykorova also expressed their gratitude as participants in the Soros Program and thanked the NLS staff for their friendship and goodwill. ◆

Mr. Fistick is head of the Publications and Media Section at NLS.

Letters
continued from page 172

Powers Jr. says he used to ask as a boy.

"Son, not high enough," his father would reply.

Washington writer and journalist Christopher Buckley read the final letter in the program.

Maj. Tom O' Sullivan, on peacekeeping duty in Bosnia, wrote the letter to his son, Conor, on the occasion of his seventh birthday.

"I am very sorry that I could not be home for your seventh birthday," O'Sullivan wrote.

"I remember the day you were born and how happy I was. It was the happiest I have ever been in my life and I will never forget that day ... That day was so special to me that I think it is right to have a celebration each year to remember it.

"There aren't any stores here in Bosnia, so I couldn't buy you any toys or souvenirs for your birthday. What I am sending you is something very special, though. It is a flag. This flag represents America and makes me proud each time I see it. When people here in Bosnia see it ... they know that it represents freedom and, for them, peace after many years of war. Sometimes, this flag is even more important to them than it is to people who live in America because some Americans don't know much about the sacrifices it represents or the peace it has brought to places like Bosnia.

"This flag was flown on the flagpole over the headquarters of Task Force 4-67 Armor, Camp Colt, in the Posavina Corridor of northern Bosnia-Herzegovina, on 16 September 1996. It was flown in honor of you on your seventh birthday. Keep it and honor it always." ◆

Mr. Martin is an examiner in the Copyright Office.

Getty Gift

Library Wins Grant for Conservation Training

The Library of Congress Preservation Directorate has received a three-year grant from the Getty Grant Program to support the training of conservation professionals. The award of $141,000 will be matched by the Library to support postgraduate training in preventive conservation, an area of increasing importance in the Library's preservation programs.

"The generous support that the Getty Grant provides will enable the Library to take a leading role in training a new generation of conservators who will be responsible for preserving today's and tomorrow's cultural heritage," said Director for Preservation Mark Roosa.

Over the next three years, senior conservators in the Preservation Directorate at the Library of Congress will train one conservator a year in the theory and practice of preventive conservation. The internships, which offer a stipend, will focus on the development and application of preventive conservation approaches to securing and stabilizing Library materials. Collections in all formats and digital materials that reside in the Library's custodial divisions will provide a test bed for this training, including books, photographs, motion picture films, sound recordings and works on paper.

Instruction will focus primarily on laboratory training, with one month devoted to visiting select museums and libraries to record the state of preventive conservation in practice. The findings will be published in a report.

The Library of Congress Preservation Directorate is responsible for assuring long term access to the intellectual content of the Library's collections in original or reformatted form and for coordinating and overseeing the preservation and physical protection of more than 121 million items in the library's collections. Each year the directorate preserves approximately a half-million items using a variety of techniques and approaches. As the largest preservation program in the world, the directorate maintains a comprehensive and balanced program staffed by 170 individuals that provides preventive and remedial care for materials in all formats.

The Getty Grant Program is part of the J. Paul Getty Trust, an international cultural and philanthropic institution devoted to the visual arts located at the Getty Center in Los Angeles. Since its inception in 1984, the Grant Program has supported more than 2,500 projects in more than 150 countries. The Getty Trust also includes the J. Paul Getty Museum, the Getty Research Institute and the Getty Conservation Institute. ◆

Vox ex Machina

Designers Compete to Develop Talking Book Machine

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) and the Industrial Designers Society of America (IDSA) will challenge student designers to create the next generation of digital talking book playback machines.

The student design competition, scheduled to begin Jan. 1, 2002, could result in a unique product that will help thousands of visually impaired and otherwise disabled people enjoy books and magazines each year. Close to a million new machines will be produced in the first 10 years after their introduction.

"We need to move onto digital audio to take advantage of improved user features and lower costs," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. "The analog machines have served us well, but they are starting to move toward obsolescence. The upgrade to digital versions of not only the talking book playback machines but also the vast audio collection is the greatest challenge NLS has ever faced," he said.

NLS has approximately 730,000 cassette talking book playback machines in use worldwide today and maintains an inventory of more than 23 million copies of audio books and magazines.

Under the U.S. copyright law, NLS is permitted to mail the recordings and the playback equipment free of charge to any U.S. citizen who qualifies.

The first talking book playback machines, dating back to 1933, played 33⅓ rpm records, which were invented for the Library's talking book program. Analog cassette playback machines, which are still in use, made their appearance in the 1970s.

When NLS decided to adopt digital technology, the agency decided to include the playback equipment in the plan. The decision was then made to offer industrial design students the chance to compete for the winning design. IDSA, which had recently completed the Motorola student competition to design a wireless device for universal access, was selected to cosponsor the competition with NLS.

The new digital playback equipment will be specifically tailored to the disabled, while adhering to the principles of universal design. The equipment must also be intuitive to use, have a tolerance for operator error and require a low level of physical effort on the part of the user.

IDSA will offer information on the competition in its publications and on its Web site at **www.idsa.org**. IDSA will also distribute competition information kits to all 54 IDSA-affiliated schools. A jury assembled by NLS and IDSA will convene in June 2002, and awards in the amounts of $5,000 for first place, $2,000 for second place, and $1,000 for third place will be presented during the IDSA National Conference, July 20–23, 2002.

For more information about services provided by NLS, visit its Web site at **www.loc.gov/nls**. ◆

Elizabeth L. Brown

Diane Fox of Asheville, N.C., and Betsy Puls of Lafayette, Colo., examine sheet music.

National History Day

Teachers Convene at the NDL Learning Center

By MARILYN PARR

Revolution, reaction and reform in history was the topic of an all-day workshop hosted by the National Digital Library Learning Center on June 12 for teachers, coaches and mentors of students participating in National History Day. Each year these educators guide their students in the creation of research papers, visual exhibits, dramatic and musical performances and multimedia documentaries for competitions held throughout the United States.

National History Day is a yearlong educational experience directed at grades 6-12. The program focuses on the teaching and learning of history in American schools and includes students in public, private, parochial and charter schools, as well as those who are home schooled. Students are encouraged to create a project based on a theme; with next year's theme being the influence of any or all of these factors in history: revolution, reaction or reform. Through a series of local and state competitions, the projects are evaluated by professional historians and history teachers with an emphasis on the learning process. The History Day experience culminates with the national competition held at the University of Maryland at College Park.

The workshop began in the Mumford Room with a welcome address by John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. Mr. Cole discussed the development of the Library of Congress and growth of the collections as a response to parallel changes in American culture. His remarks ranged from the Library's founding—Congress's need for a parliamentary library in the new federal city—to the ravages of the 1814 fire in the Capitol and resulting purchase of Jefferson's collection, the second fire in the Capitol in 1851, and the long process leading up to the move to the Jefferson Building in 1897.

Guest speaker, LeAnn Potter, education specialist at the National Archives, continued the thread of revolution, reform and reaction with her talk about the resources of the National Archives that are relevant to the overall theme for National History Day. Ms. Potter assured the teachers that the various regional facilities of the National Archives are open to their students with the appropriate documentation.

Marvin Kranz, Manuscript Division history specialist, spoke enthusiastically about 19th century reforms and their effect on American society. Mr. Kranz highlighted the developments in transportation, the explosion of urban growth and the decline of the agrarian-based population. Focusing on the National History Day theme, he delineated how students could view the population shift to the cities as a reaction to shifts in farming patterns, or the reform movements targeting social ills as a reaction to overcrowding.

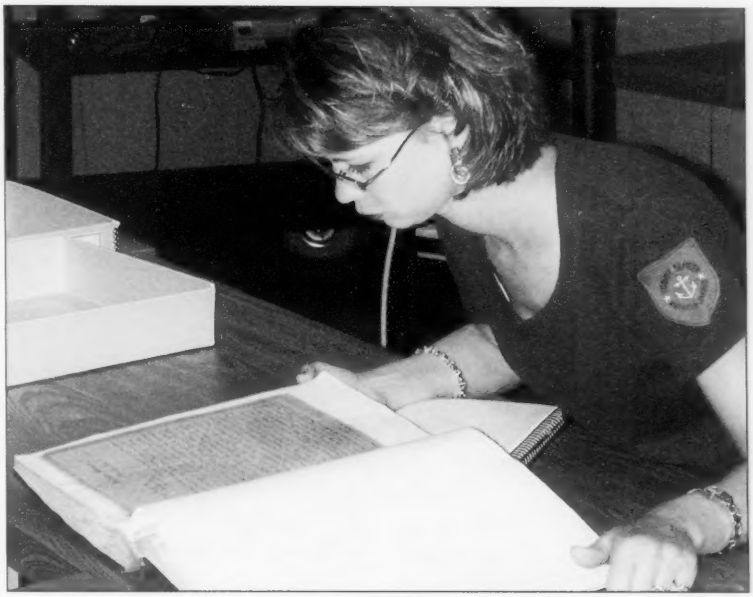
The changes wrought by westward expansion and the pressures on Native Americans were the focus of the presentation by Randy Wells, National Digital Library Program team leader for the Law Collections. Using the online collection (**memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lawhome.html**) of Indian Land Cessions in the United States, 1784 to 1894, in "A Century of Lawmaking," he demonstrated how to use these maps and the accompanying legislation to track patterns of migration, land use, and settlement of Native Americans.

Because National History Day projects focus on the use of primary documents, the afternoon sessions were devoted to examining material accessed on American Memory or

housed elsewhere within the Library's collections. In addition to tours of the Great Hall provided by Visitor Services Staff and docents, the teachers could select from workshops providing hands-on experience using the Library's American Memory collections of digitized historical materials, or one of five sessions led by curators and historians from the Library. Karen Needles, of the National Digital Library Learning Center, taught two sessions on evaluating primary sources. This workshop, designed to teach the participants how to view material with a critical eye, studies the digitized manuscripts, sheet music, documents, photographs, maps, sound recordings and motion pictures for use in a classroom setting.

Basic search techniques for using American Memory collections were taught by Danna Bell-Russel, of the National Digital Library Learning Center. In the workshop, she emphasized search strategies for accessing material by subject or format, as well as encouraging the serendipitous nature of research. She also highlighted the resources, such as pathfinders, lesson plans, and the synonym list, available to educators on the Library's Learning Page (**memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu**).

Rosemary Plakas, of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division; Sheridan Harvey of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division; Barbara Natanson, of the Prints and Photographs Division; and Janice Ruth, of the Manuscript Division provided an in-depth look at the sources for studying women's rights and women's suffrage at the Library. Their presentation included selections from the National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection and the online "Votes for Women" Suffrage Pictures Collection (**memory.loc.gov/ammem/vfwhtml/vfwhome.html**). To compliment these collections, the educators were given a bibliography noting the many text-based and electronic resources for this subject.



Elizabeth L. Brown

A History Day participant reviews manuscript material.

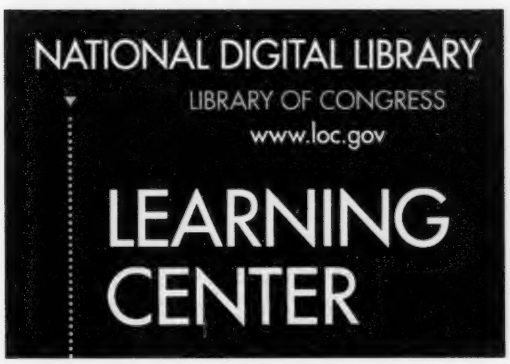
Photographs as a primary source were illuminated by Jennifer Brathovde, of the Prints and Photographs Division, in her session, "Native People View Themselves: New Perspectives on Photography." Selecting images from a variety of image collections, including the Edmund S. Curtis collection, the Look Magazine collection and the Yanker Poster collection, Ms. Brathovde showed individual portraits, school groups, sports teams and posters of American Indians from the 1880s to the late 1970s.

A contemporary collection served as the focal point of John Haynes's session. The records of the Communist Party USA were thought to be lost until Mr. Haynes, a 20th century history specialist in the Manuscript Division, tracked the collection to the Russian State Archives of Social and Political History. In1993 he examined the collection in Moscow and recommended that the Library open negotiations for a microfilm copy to be housed at the Library to ensure permanent availability of the material. The collection documents Communist Party activities, such as the attempts of the party to enroll sharecroppers in 1934.

Marvin Kranz, and John Sellers, also a history specialist in the Manuscript Division, completed the series of smaller group presentations with a look at sources for the study of the American Revolution and the Civil War. These documents, housed in the Manuscript Division, are continually of interest to educators and students of these periods and proved a fascinating glimpse into these important aspects of American history.

The theme of revolution, reaction and reform will inspire numerous National History Day projects on the American Revolution, women's suffrage and abolitionism. Teachers will be able to use the information from these workshops to assist students in developing a wider range of topics based on documents and other primary sources housed at the Library and accessible on American Memory. ◆

Ms. Parr is acting coordinator of the National Digital Library Learning Center.



Discovering Hidden Washington

A History Program for Children

By CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE

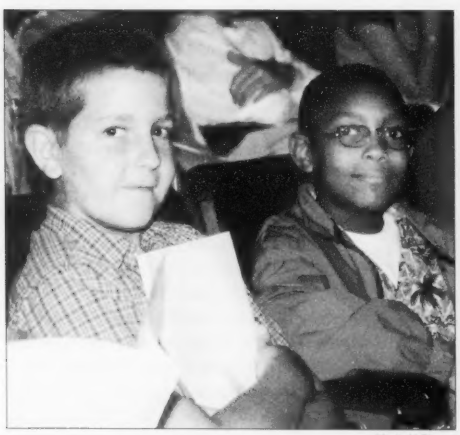
Since 1998, the Library's Public Service Collections and Center for the Book have sponsored a spring "history lesson" for Washington schoolchildren to introduce students and teachers to the Library's collections. The series, which focuses on the themes of childhood and education, brings to life topics in United States history through the presentation of photographs, maps, letters, poems, biographies, speeches, journals, diaries and other material housed in the Library's rich and varied collections.

This year's program, "Discovering Hidden Washington: A Journey Through the Alley Communities of the Nation's Capital," held on May 22 in the Coolidge Auditorium, was attended by more than 400 students and teachers from J.O. Wilson, Watkins, Janey, and Shepherd elementary schools; Capitol Hill Day School; Sharpe Health School; and Stuart-Hobson Middle School. (A cybercast of the program can be viewed on the "Discovering Hidden Washington" Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/kidslc**).

Presented in collaboration with the Washington Revels, the program featured material from the Library's collections blended with music and themes from the 1998 "Shepherd's Alley" Christmas Revels performance. Ms. Kresh served as emcee, and Library participants included John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book; Adrienne Cannon, African American history and culture specialist in the Manuscript Division; Judith Gray, coordinator of reference services in the American Folklife Center; and Marvin Kranz, American history specialist in the Manuscript Division. Technical support was provided by Beverly Brannan, of the Prints and Photographs Division, Elizabeth Miller, of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Colleen Cahill and Diane-Schugg-O'Neill, of the Geography and Map Division. The Washington Revels performers included lead baritone Charles Williams, Andrea Blackford, Joicey White Granados, Lisa Leak, Milan Pavich, Mary Swope, Harold Blackford, Terell Izzard, Brian Moore, Riki Schneyer, Michelle Terrell-Long, Leroy Campbell, Curtis Jones, Keith Moore, and Christina Speaks. Songs performed included "So Glad I'm Here," "Run Mary Run," "We've Come a Long Way" and "Amazing Grace."

Marita V. Clance

The Library's Coolidge Auditorium was filled to capacity with area schoolchildren and their teachers.



Marita V. Clance

Marita V. Clance

Students "discover hidden Washington"; Diane Kresh introduces members of the Washington Revels.

Marita V. Clance

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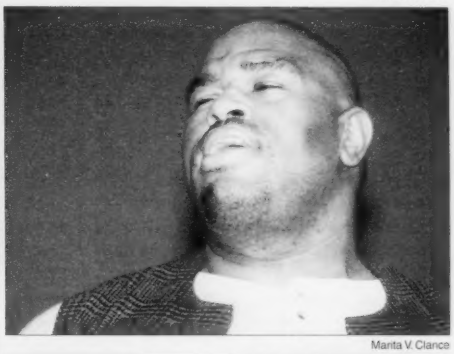


Marita V. Clance

Marita V. Clance

Scenes from "Discovering Hidden Washington: A Journey Through the Alley Communities of the Nation's Capital"

In opening the program, Ms. Kresh noted that this year's presentation was also part of the Library's "Telling America's Story" reading promotion program. She said: "The Library of Congress is the nation's library, it is your library, it is the place where we collect stories of communities. For the next hour you will be a member of the Shepherd Alley community of the 1880s."

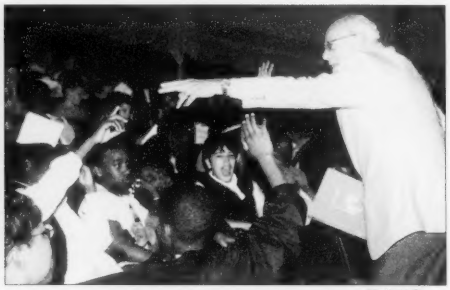
"Do you know why people lived in alleys?" she asked. "Lots of people moved North after the Civil War looking for jobs and opportunities, and the cities became overcrowded; so people began creating communities wherever they found themselves. They began creating cities within the city of Washington, D.C. … During that time there were 275 alley communities housing more than 16,000 people."

James Borchert, in his landmark study, *Alley Life in Washington: Family, Community, Religion, and Folklife in the City, 1850-1970* (Urbana, 1980), notes that while residential directories in the 1850s list 50 alley communities that were probably built by owners of street-front properties for servants and laborers in their employ, Washington developers responded to the post-Civil War population influx by building on both the street and the alley simultaneously with the assumption that the middle-class would live on the streets, and the working-class would live in the alleys. He also observes that in 1880, 93 percent of the alley residents were black, and 91 percent of the street residents were white.

Marita V. Clance

Mr. Kranz then asked the students to "imagine that we are traveling to Washington in a time machine that goes backward." He continued: "You wouldn't recognize the Washington of 1880. The Capitol was built and the White House, and a stump for the Washington Monument because they stopped building it from 1840 to 1880. ... The city was much smaller then, extending only as far as Boundary Street, which today is Florida Avenue. Much of the Mall was a swamp and there were trains and locomotives and railroad tracks running across the Mall."

Marita V. Clance



Marita V. Clance

Audience participation played an important part of the program. Marvin Kranz (right) queries members of the audience between performances by the Washington Revels (below).

On an 1887 map of Washington Mr. Kranz noted a marker labeled "site of the Congressional Library," where the Jefferson Building now stands. He also discussed a city school map that cites Sumner, Miner, Anthony Bowen, and other schools; and an insurance map of streets and alleys.

Ms. Gray, in her discussion of 19th century children's games, said: "Children like you have their own folklore. ...Who here has ever jumped rope? Played hide-and-seek? Played ball in places other than a baseball diamond? Played hopscotch? Repeated a saying about what will happen if you step on a crack in the sidewalk? Sang 'Happy Birthday' at a party? All except one of these activities were part of children's lives in Washington more than 100 years ago. The one exception is singing the birthday song, the melody was known then, but the words were, 'Good Morning to All.'"

She continued "What's really interesting is how we've learned those games and songs. ... I'll bet we all picked up most games, songs or rhymes directly from older brothers and sisters or from other kids at school. They weren't trying to teach us anything; we just imitated what they did. And that's a major way traditions are passed along, from children to children. And since we know so many activities that children of the 1880s knew, it's clear that passing along traditions is a very effective way of preserving them."

The Washington Revels then led the audience in a rousing rendition of the 19th century children's hand-clap game "Juba."

The program continued with photographic slides, narrations and songs depicting life in the alley communities—life that was hard, in dwellings that were dreary, in communities viewed by many as breeding grounds for crime, disease and despair. But, nevertheless, communities in which people "made a life for themselves—raising families, going to work and to church, and providing a loving environment for the children" flourished, said Ms. Kresh. She explained that Congress embarked on a long and controversial campaign to "bring light to dark places" and eliminate alley communities.

Ms. Cannon said, "The people who lived in the alleys were not alone. There were strong women who dedicated their lives to improving the lot of families, women and children in Washington's alley communities." She then introduced two such figures (played by Washington Revels): Nannie Helen Burroughs, who organized the Women's Convention—auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention—and founded the National Training School for Women and Girls; and Mary Church Terrell, who taught Burroughs at the M Street High School and later founded the Colored Women's League of Washington, D.C., and the National Association of Colored Women). In dramatic monologues Burroughs and Terrell told their life stories (available on the "Discovering Hidden Washington" Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/kidslc/sp-burroughs.html** and **www.loc.gov/loc/kidslc/sp-terrell.html**, respectively).

Marita V. Clance

Marita V. Clance

With several more songs in which the audience joined in and closing remarks, the performance came to an end. The schoolchildren then peppered the Library staff and Washington Revels performers with questions about the Library, the production, local history and alley life in Washington before filing out of the Coolidge Auditorium to return to their schools. Ms. Kresh encouraged the students to collect stories from their communities and to e-mail them to the Library or submit them via the form on the "Discovering Hidden Washington" Web site, to help the Library in "Telling America's Story." ◆

Ms. Pyne is a network specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office and editor of Library Services News, *a staff newsletter.*

Agency Day

Librarians Gather to Discuss the Law Library

By MARIE-LOUISE BERNAL

Law librarians from other federal agencies with headquarters in the nation's capital were welcomed to the Law Library of Congress on May 11 for a program devised by Federal Law Librarians' President Rick McKinney, assistant law librarian at the Federal Reserve Board. The occasion was "Agency Day, " an annual event sponsored by the Federal Law Librarians' Special Interest Section of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C. (LLSDC), which unites library professionals from many of the executive agencies for meetings on a regular basis to discuss issues and developments of common interest to their special clients.

In focusing this year on the Law Library of Congress, Mr. McKinney gave federal librarians the chance to have a close-up view of how the Law Library fills a vital, but often little known, role in serving research and reference needs of the executive branch. The two-hour session in the conference room of the Law Library in the Madison Building was attended by professionals from the law libraries of the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the Court of Veterans' Appeals, the Departments of Commerce, Education, Energy, Justice and Treasury, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Executive Office of the President, the Federal Election Commission, the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the Federal Reserve Board, General Accounting Office, the Legal Adviser's Office of the Department of State, and the Small Business Administration.

Law library managers, Daniel Hill Zafren, acting director of legal research, and Kersi Shroff, who serves both as Western law division chief and foreign legal specialist for the British Isles and Australia, gave an overview of the Law Library and described its unique resources. Kersi Shroff explained how the research staff of 23 foreign legal specialists-attorneys provide agency requesters answers to legal inquiries that may profoundly affect the people's lives.

Two such specialists were on hand, George Sfeir of the Eastern Law Division and Nicole Atwill of the Western Law Division, to detail some of the kinds of inquiries the staff receives. Ms. Atwill, whose work involves the laws of France and other French-speaking jurisdictions, and Mr. Sfeir, who is responsible for legal research on Islamic law and much of the Middle East, detailed the intricacies of doing research on such topics as asylum, extradition, bribery of foreign officials, electronic signature laws, money laundering, human rights and bank secrecy, to name but a few topics they meet in the course of their work. The audience learned how important to it is for the legal specialists to understand how the law fits within the cultural context of a given jurisdiction.

Willie "Skip" Swinson Jr.

Agency Day speakers included (from left) Janice Hyde, Randy Wells, Mary Grady, Daniel Zafren, Rick McKinney, Pamela Barnes Craig, Rose Marie Clemandot, Nicole Atwill and Kersi Shroff.

In a basic orientation to the Law Library's Reading Room, Pamela Barnes Craig, senior legal research specialist, provided attendees with an overview of the Reading Room. Ms. Craig also shared with them the special problems involved with the Law Library being the largest law library in the world and keeping an up-to-date reference collection. Ms. Craig was joined by Randolf Wells, digital conversion specialist in the National Digital Law Library Project. Mr. Wells spoke about "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates: 1774-1873," which contains the digitized records of early House and Senate journals, early summaries of congressional debates, bills and resolutions and other material at **www.loc.gov**.

Program Officer Janice Hyde demonstrated the Law Library's own digital initiative, the Global Legal Information Network, (GLIN), which supports both the Law Library's research function and its collection in preserving primary material for posterity in digitized format. As a cooperative, not-for-profit federation of government agencies, or their designees, that contribute national legal information to the GLIN database, it contains statutes, regulations and related legal materials originating from countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia. The database is password protected, but Ms. Hyde invited the federal agency libraries to contact her to acquire their own password.

The program concluded with tours of the Law Library led by Rose Marie Clemandot, chief of the Law Library Collection Services Division, and by Ms. Craig for participants interested in public services.

After the session in the Law Library, SIS members joined outgoing President Rick McKinney in a business luncheon held in the Montpelier Dining Room of the Madison Building. During this meeting, Meldie Kish, Law Librarian at the U.S. Small Business Administration, was elected secretary-treasurer/president-elect. On June 1, she began serving together with Mary Grady, Law Librarian at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and incoming president-elect. Besides the election, the discussion during the business meeting focused on possible new program topics for the coming year, including one-person libraries, new roles for federal librarians, marketing techniques and disaster planning. ◆

Ms. Bernal is a special assistant to the Law Librarian of Congress.

News from the Center for the Book

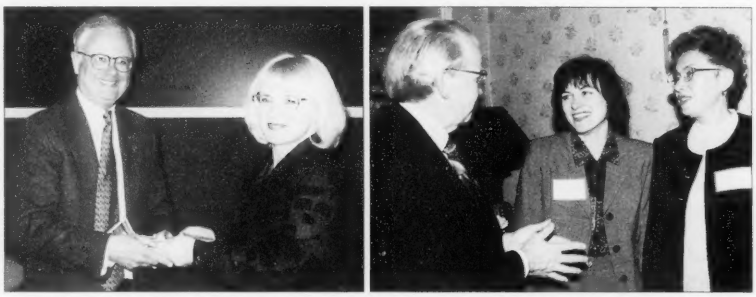
International Update

The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the second in a series of articles that will summarize its activities during its first quarter century.

Reading Promotion Project with Russian Librarians Launched

On April 24, the Center for the Book welcomed a delegation of nine prominent Russian librarians who came to the United State for eight days to learn about the center's national reading promotion program. Funded by the Open Society Institute in Moscow, the visit was the first phase of a cooperative reading promotion project of the institute, its Pushkin Library Megaproject and the center. The project's goals are to share information about effective reading promotion ideas and to encourage a better understanding of the importance of reading and libraries in a democratic society.

On April 25-26, the visitors, escorted by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, visited the Library of Virginia and the Virginia Center for the Book in Richmond. On April 27 they toured the District of Columbia Public Library, also the home of the District of Columbia Center for the Book. At the Library of Congress on April 30-May 2, they participated in the Center for the Book's annual state center "idea exchange" day, met with Dr. Billington and Russian area specialist Harry Leich, and visited the European Division. A second delegation of Russian regional librarians will visit on Oct. 21-30, and in spring 2002, Mr. Cole will lead a group of American reading and literacy promoters on a trip to Russia.



Highlights of the visit of Russian librarians: Nolan Yelich, state librarian of Virginia (far left), greets Olga Stepina; John Cole talks with Evguenia Kolesnikova and Elena Sineva.

John Y. Cole

Valeria Stelmakh addresses the annual "idea exchange" meeting of state centers for the book.

The delegates were: Elena M. Alexandronets, director of the Central Library System in Kaliningrad; Nellie N. Belova, director of the Vologda Regional Library; Evguenia M. Kolesnikova, director of the Don State Public Library in Rostov-Don; Anastasia A. Kornienko of the International Relations Department of the All-Russia State Library for Foreign Literature in Moscow; Svetlana D. Maldova, deputy director of the Tver Regional Library; Elena Sineva, director of the Murmansk Regional Library; Liudmila S. Spiridonava, deputy director of the National Library of the Chuvash Republic; Valeria D. Stelmakh of the Russian State Library in Moscow, project director; Olga S. Stepina, director of the Arkhangelsk Regional Library. Maria A. Vedenyapina, executive director of the Pushkin Library Megaproject, accompanied the visitors. The Pushkin project's goal is to strengthen libraries and library collections in Russia and other countries.

IFLA Reading Section Emphasizes Literacy and Reading Research

The Russian-U.S. reading promotion project described above was developed in cooperation with the Reading Section of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), which is chaired by John Cole, the center's director. A report on the project will be presented during IFLA's 67th annual conference in Boston on Aug. 17-25. The section's major sessions in Boston will focus on developing guidelines for library-based literacy programs and "Reading Research Around the World," a program on Aug. 20. The latest issue of *IFLA Journal* (Vol. 27, No. 2) features articles by two section members: "Literacy, Libraries and IFLA: Recent Developments and a Look at the Future," by John Y. Cole, and "Libraries and Literacy: a Preliminary Survey of the Literature," by Shirley A. Fitzgibbons.

International Highlights, 1978-2000.

Feb. 23, 1978. Four months after its establishment and in cooperation with the Association of American Publishers, the Center for the Book hosts an all-day meeting to discuss ways in which it might serve "as a useful catalyst in the area of international book and library programs."

Oct. 10, 1978. In cooperation with the Hispanic Division, the center hosts a public program on "The Book in Mexico."

May 17-18, 1979. In cooperation with the Asian Division, the center sponsors a symposium on "Japanese Literature in Translation."

June 7-9, 1979. The center, the U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA) and the Graduate School of Library Studies at the University of Hawaii sponsor a conference on "The International Flow of Information: A Trans-Pacific Perspective," in Honolulu. Immediately after the meeting, the center and USICA host 17 participants from 12 East Asian and Pacific Rim countries on a two-week visit to Los Angeles, New York City, Washington, D.C., and Dallas. The center publishes the conference proceedings in 1981.

1982. The center publishes *U.S. International Book Programs, 1981.*

John Y. Cole

Through the years, the Center for the Book has been a popular stop for international visitors. During her visit on March 26, Ellen Ndeshi Namhila, director of the Namibia Library and International Service, stocked up on Center for the Book publications and promotional materials.

The Center for the Book participated in the Frankfort Book Fair from 1987 to 1994. This bookmark is from the 1987 event.

1983. The center publishes *U.S. Books Abroad: Neglected Ambassadors* by Curtis G. Benjamin.

Oct. 30, 1985. In cooperation with the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the center sponsors a symposium on "Book Studies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe."

1986. The center and the Asian Division publish *Multiple Meanings: The Written Word in Japan—Past, Present, and Future,* an illustrated volume based on joint conferences held at the Library of Congress in 1979 and 1984.

1987. The center receives the International Book Award, presented by the International Book Committee, a UNESCO-affiliated body, in recognition of the center's "imaginative and practical campaigns on behalf of books and reading in all their diverse aspects, which have inspired similar efforts in the United States and internationally."

October 1987. In cooperation with the U.S. Information Agency, the center begins staffing a Library of Congress exhibit booth at the annual Frankfurt Book Fair. The project ends in 1994.

1989. The center publishes *International Library Horizons: Some Personal Observations* by Robert Vosper.

Nov. 8-9, 1990. The center and the Near East Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division sponsor a conference on "The Book in the Islamic World: The Written World and Communication in the Middle East."

Oct. 29-31, 1991. The center is a sponsor of "The National Library in the Life of the Nation: The Lenin State Library and the Library of Congress," a conference held in Moscow.

Feb. 10-11, 1993. The center hosts a dinner marking the 50th anniversary of American libraries overseas and a conference to discuss the role of U.S. Information Agency libraries abroad.

June 18-22, 1996. The center is a sponsor of "Libraries and Reading in Times of Cultural Change," an international conference in Vologda, Russia.

April 23, 1999. The center is a sponsor of an event at the United Nations celebrating "World Book and Copyright Day."

Sept. 8, 2000. The center continues its annual commemoration of International Literacy Day by hosting a daylong program for preschoolers, the general public, and reading and literacy professionals at the Library of Congress.

Oct. 23-26, 2000. The center is one of the sponsors of the Library of Congress Bicentennial symposium "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future." ◆

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